The Outlook

Volume 142 April 28, 1926 Number 17

"Dry" Witnesses and the Corkscrew

THE "drys," in the beginning of their inning before the subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, accomplished something toward proving alcoholic liquor an unqualified evil and prohibition a qualified success, but they have thus far done less for themselves than the "wets" did for them. If the "dry" acumen of pre-prohibition days had been still operative, the "dry" leaders probably would have given all the time to the "wets." Still, they may have accomplished the same result by having Senator Reed, of Missouri, the one "wet" member of the subcommittee, always on the job as cross-examiner. He, apparently, has done more than any "dry" witness has done or can do to bring the "wet" propaganda into public disrepute.

Senator Reed's prize achievement thus far was to corkscrew out of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrews a statement heralded by the daily press as an admission that the distribution of beer under Government supervision would aid in prohibition enforcement. Reed twisted the corkscrew for half an hour. Andrews, trying to arrive at an understanding of the hypothetical question, insisted that the beer must be non-intoxicating in fact, that it must be distributed for home consumption only, intimated that he did not regard the Canadian systems of control as adequate, stipulated that there must be no confusion of wine with non-intoxicating beer, and finally said that with all of these safeguards his opinion was that it "would probably aid law enforcement." But, he added immediately, thorough control of distribution would be vital.

The National Anti-Saloon League withheld comment on General Andrews's statement. Some officers, assuming to speak for the Kentucky Anti-Saloon League, demanded his removal. Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, denounced him as not in sympathy with prohibition. Then there began to come a realization that the opinion expressed by General Andrews might not render him unfaithful to his trust, and he is to go on the stand again to make his position clearer.

International

Colonel Frank L. Smith, who defeated Senator McKinley for the Republican nomination for United States Senator in Illinois, is an unindorsed "dry." His Democratic opponent, George E. Brennan, is the leader of Western "wets"

The "drys," in the two days that they have had the stand, have come valiantly to the defense of the "magnificent experiment," as the spokesman for the Federal Council of Churches described prohibition. They showed that church organizations are still solidly for prohibition. They presented testimony intended to show that poverty has decreased, that health has improved, and that drunkenness and crime have decreased under prohibition.

They put on the stand Canadian "drys" who contradicted practically all that the Canadian "wets" had said of the provincial control laws. Governmental control, these witnesses said, is not working effectively in any province of Canada. They introduced economists, clergymen, educators, athletic directors, to testify that prohibition has benefited the country economically, morally, socially, and physically—that, while enforcement is not as complete as it ought to be, it is bringing beneficial results. They introduced Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, who testified that the Volstead Law can be enforced, is being enforced with increasing success, and that the denial of jury trial advocated by United States District Attorney Buckner of New York is not necessary to enforcement.

Appraisement of the results of the hearings is still for the future.

McKinley's Defeat

THE defeat of Senator McKinley for renomination in Illinois is proclaimed as a victory for those who would keep the United States out of the World Court. In fact, the Court issue influenced the result no more, and probably less, than did other things. It appears to be a fact that Senator McKinley lost the Republican nomination primarily because of tangles in the Republican organization in Illinois, mainly the Thompson-Small feud.

The wet-dry issue also had its effect. While both Senator McKinley and his opponent, Colonel Frank L. Smith, are "dry," Senator McKinley had the indorsement of the "dry" organizations. When George E. Brennan became a candidate for the Democratic nomination, with certainty of success on the one issue of the return of liquor, many Republicans concluded that Smith, no less "dry" than McKinley, would be a better candidate against Brennan. In certain quarters it was thought possible to hold the "wet" Republicans in Chicago for Smith, but impossible to hold them for a candidate officially approved by the "dry" organization.

The World Court issue probably contributed somewhat to the result, but it was not the determining factor that Senators Borah and Reed have made it to appear. Unfortunately, other contests for the nomination of candidates for United States Senator are going forward under conditions that may give false color to the claim of public resentment against those who voted for adherence to the Court. Senator Lenroot, of Wiscon-

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sin, is the next one up. Wisconsin has long been La Follette-controlled, and the La Follette organization would have opposed Lenroot if there had never been a vote in the Senate on adherence to the World Court. Still, if Lenroot should be defeated, the result would be proclaimed as punishment inflicted on him because he voted for adherence.

Another place where deceptive appearances may be looked for is Iowa. Senator Cummins comes up shortly for renomination. Smith W. Brookhart, recently unseated, will be a candidate against him. Brookhart is strong when Iowa is in a radical mood, as it was a few years ago and as it is supposed to be now because of the unrest of the farmers. Besides, a measure of sympathy for Brookhart has been aroused because he lost in his contest with Steck. Under these circumstances, it may be possible for him to defeat Cummins. If he should do so, the result will be held up as another index of the alleged resentment of the people against Senators who voted for adherence to the World Court.

The Court Acts—The Congress Delays

THE Secretary of Commerce of the United States has no power to establish radio regulations, according to the judgment of the United States District Court at Chicago. This opinion was delivered in a case brought by the Government against the Zenith Radio Corporation for "pirating" a wave band and broadcasting for longer periods than its license called for. Congress, the Court held, made no specific grant of such power in the Radio Act of 1912, the only law on our Federal statute-books for the control of radio.

Secretary Hoover had announced prior to the decision that, in his opinion, a judgment in favor of the Zenith Corporation would result in chaos in the broadcasting field with a rush of stations to coveted wave-lengths. The case, it appears, will be appealed, with the hope that the higher courts will reverse the decision. There is general admission, however, that the act of 1912 is wholly inadequate to present-day conditions, and that the Secretary of Commerce has been forced by conditions to attempt by agreement a measure of regulation beyond that contemplated in the act.

The hope has been that Congress would pass an adequate radio bill before regulation by consent should break down. The White Bill, introduced early in the present session, would confer upon the Secretary of Commerce the authority that he needs. It contains some provisions, however, not entirely acceptable either to the Department of Commerce or to radio interests, and it has a legislative status not particularly favorable. The court decision at Chicago may have the effect of hastening action on this bill.

Fundamentalists Kept in Line for a Progressive Program

AFTER several false starts and temporary failures, the lawyers who defended John Thomas Scopes in the anti-evolution trial at Dayton, Tennessee, have succeeded in getting the case before the State Supreme Court on appeal, though they still are under the necessity of bringing their pleadings into conformity with the code of practice. The out-of-the-State lawyers—Darrow, Malone, and Hays—were naturally unfamiliar with Tennessee practice, and they apparently neglected to associate with them a Tennessee lawyer of the common or garden variety who knew such prosaic things as the familiar forms of procedure. The case will be argued orally, the date still uncertain and dependent upon several things, including the perfecting of the pleadings, and the understanding is that the arguments will be limited to, perhaps, two hours to each side.

The impression grows, according to advices from Tennessee, that the Supreme Court of the State will uphold the Constitutional right of the Legislature to prescribe courses of study in the public schools, but will declare this particular law invalid because of technical defects. That is about what the rank and file of Tennesseans, apparently, have always wished to see brought about, and the present opinion as to what the Supreme Court will decide may have in it more of hope than of judgment.

Meanwhile it has not been possible to keep the anti-evolution law entirely out of politics. By a queer combination of circumstances, Governor Austin Peay and his opponent for the Democratic nomination, Hill McAllister, have found it incumbent upon them to make some sort of declaration defending the law. Though the anti-evolution law bears the name of Senator Butler, it is generally understood that Mr. McAllister drafted it, and that, naturally, he has some concern for the maintenance of his handiwork.

But Governor Peay signed the bill, making it a law, when many thought—and hoped—that he would veto it. The political exigencies were such that he would have had to sacrifice much if he had vetoed it. Peay has been a progressive Governor with very strong reactionary opposition. The success of his entire program depended upon holding a very small majority in the Legislature—a majority that the small but militant group of Fundamentalists would have overturned had he antagonized them. With their support, he has been able to carry his program through, and it includes many things of which any Governor might well be proud. He has given the State a school law providing for compulsory nine months' terms, with State aid where local means are not sufficient; a State forest reserve which will conserve the timber supply and which is expected ultimately to provide sufficient revenue to meet most of the running expenses of the State Government; a road law by which the State is constructing a thoroughly modern system of roads without incurring any bonded indebtedness; a rural sanitation law; a better child labor law; and a reorganization of the fiscal machinery which has converted a deficit of two and a half million dollars into a surplus of a million dollars in the State treasury.

Peay is now a candidate for a third consecutive term as Governor. Such an honor has been conferred by Tennessee upon few men and upon none since the Civil War. There is something of a no-third-term tradition in Tennessee. With this tradition to overcome, with the strong opposition that he has always had to face still intact, and with the draftsman of the Butler Bill as his opponent ready to point him out as a heretic, Governor Peay would have been more rashly courageous than most politicians are had he not, in the announcement of his candidacy, done what he could to hold the Fundamentalist vote.

The Rights of Authors

AN impressive and representative group of American publishers have visited Washington in support of the new Copyright Bill before Congress. At their head was Major George Haven Putnam, who in the fight for fair dealing and the

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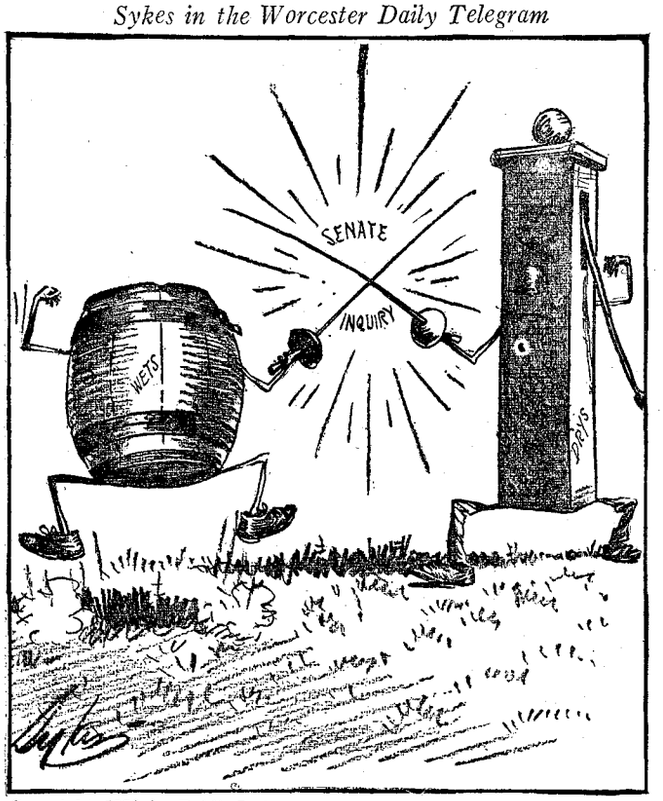
Noise of battle hurtled in the air

(Julius Cæsar, Act IV, Scene 4)

Sykes in the Worcester Daily Telegram

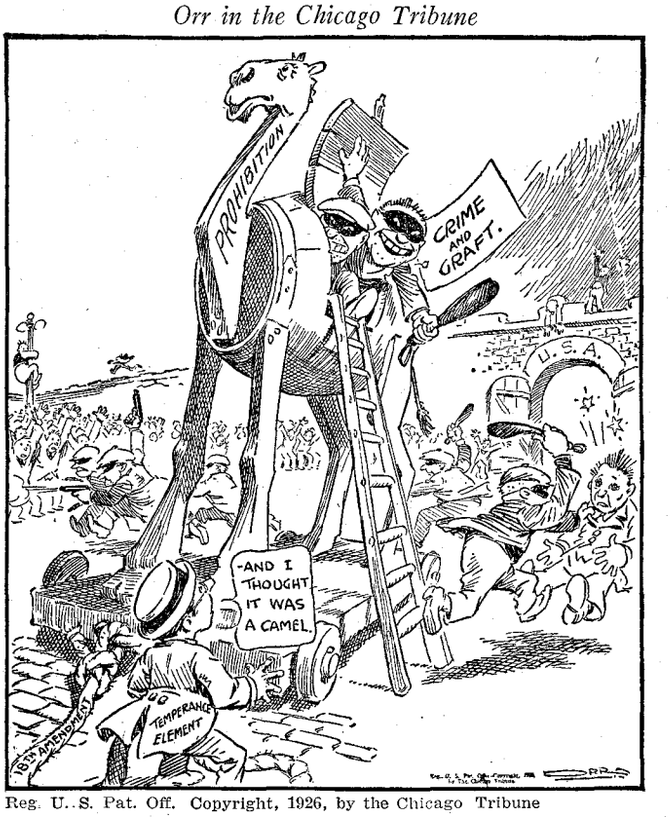


Copyright, 1926, by Public Ledger

"Have at thee, villain!"

From Janet Eastman, Dodge, Mass.

Orr in the Chicago Tribune



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Copyright, 1926, by the Chicago Tribune

It turned out to be a wooden horse

From H. D. Welch, Chicago, Ill.

Alley in the Memphis Commercial Appeal

IT'S ALL RIGHT TO PLAY "CONQUEROR", LITTLE MAN, BUT BE SURE TO PLAY IT RIGHT HERE IN YOUR OWN BACK-YARD!
MUSSOLINI
ITALIAN COURT
THE GENTLE OLD WORLD

And he'd better listen to his grandma, too!

From Miss Lela Morgan, Union City, Tenn.

Kirby in the New York World

Back on the job

From D. S. Imrie, New York, N. Y.

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right of brain workers to control the product of their talent has been a leader for nearly or quite a half-century.

Much was done by the law of 1909 to secure justice for authors, but injustice still exists. The American writer cannot fully protect his literary product abroad unless he publishes simultaneously here and in England, while the English author to secure copyright here on an English book must have its type set and the book manufactured here.

Advocates of security for authors and publishers believe literary property should be put on the same basis as other works of originality and value. That is the basis of the International Copyright Treaty signed at Berne in 1914 by all the great countries but Russia, Austria (the fragments of Austria have since the war joined the compact), and the United States. The principal obstacle to our following the other great nations has been that Congress tried to enforce the protective idea, and thus please printers. But now the interests of American publishers and printers are so largely the same that the protection of the author (and publishers themselves are large originators of literary work in the way of reference books) has become paramount.

It is true that libraries, as voiced by the American Library Association, wish to make it lawful to import books printed in England for sale here even after copyright in America is made easy and fair, and urge certain desirable objects to be served thereby; but, if the publishers and their authors are right, these advantages are not so important as a workable and free exchange of copyright privileges.

An important change proposed by the Vestal Bill is to extend the copyright until fifty years after the author's death.

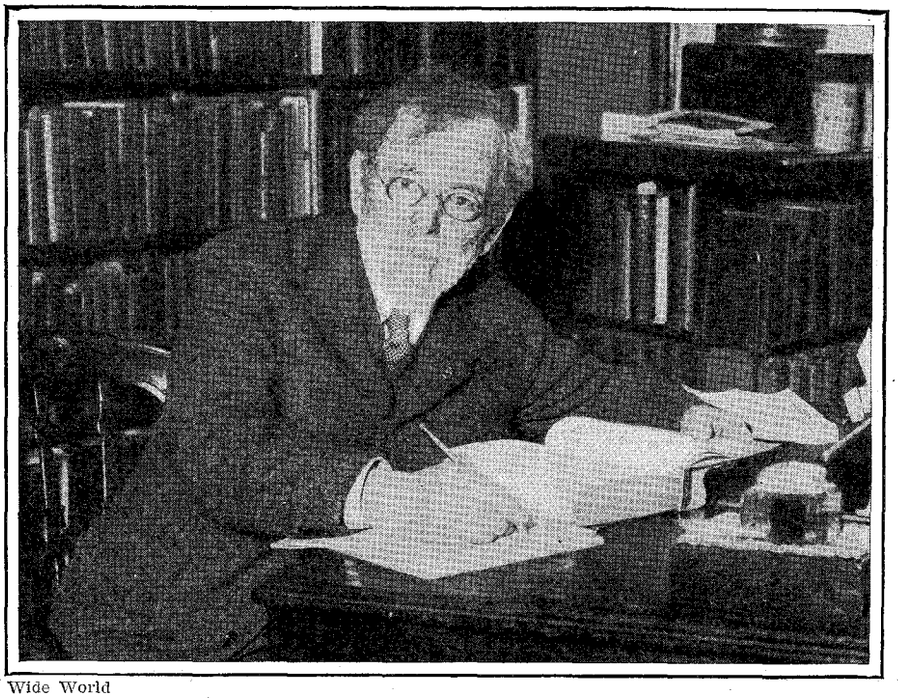
More and more the question of guarding literature from piratical raiders has become of importance to American writers. The day is past when English authors were almost the only victims. Freedom of sale and publication under fair recognition of the property rights of imaginative genius is advantageous to all countries.

Dr. Cadman is Interrupted

TAKING a leaf out of the pacifists' book, a group of reserve officers a week ago last Sunday attempted to interrupt a meeting at the Bedford Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, and answer Dr. S. Parkes Cadman's arguments against military training in schools and colleges under the system of the National Defense Act. Dr. Cadman's invisible radio audience must have been entertained. Dr. Cadman himself is reported to have said that it was "good fun." The interrupters were properly silenced and made to withdraw. Free speech does not consist in saying anything, anywhere, at any time.

Dr. Cadman's address was a reasonable, though to us not wholly convincing, criticism of the present National Defense System. It was based on the very sound statement that all military policy should be under civilian control. He emphasized the danger of placing the curriculum of any school or college, or any part of such curriculum, under the direction of the War Department. And he deplored the idea implicit in the system "that preparedness for war and war itself are normal relations of nations."

It seems to us that as long as the Constitution declares that it is the function of the Federal Union to provide for the common defense, there can be no escape from the necessity of adequate military preparedness, and there can be no question that such obligation rests upon the Federal Government. As long as the laws are made by Congress and as long as our military policy is directed by the War Department, whatever preparedness there is will be under civilian control. If we are to have military education, it ought to be conducted by experts, and at present military experts are almost entirely army officers. The more nearly National defense is made the concern of the whole people with expert guidance, the less will be the danger from militarism and the spirit of aggression.



Wide World

Major George Haven Putnam

When a Peaceful Strike Is Not Peaceful

"TO-NIGHT the sheriff and his men were confident that the backbone of the strike had been broken by the arrest of nearly all of the leaders."

This sentence is taken from the New York "Times" news report at the end of the twelfth week of the textile strike in Passaic and Bergen Counties, New Jersey. The actions of the sheriff, the police, and the court officers, unfortunately, confirm the implication of this news report. These officers have seemingly devoted their efforts toward strike-breaking rather than toward the maintenance of law and order and the protection of civil liberties.

Force is sometimes necessary in the suppression of violence, but apparently in this case most of the violence came from the police rather than from the strikers.

The Chairman of the Committee on Public Information of the Passaic Chamber of Commerce has declared in an open letter that legitimate workers—there

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have been no strike-breakers—have been in need of protection. He asserts:

> Windows in their homes are broken nightly; profane threats are shouted at them upon the streets; actual bodily injury has been inflicted upon them by strikers upon numerous occasions; the mass picketing before the mills has been of such violent nature that even the bravest of the workers attempting to enter their places of employment have been intimidated.

On the other hand, as it is stated in the same letter, not a single shot has been fired and no one has been seriously injured. Therefore, even though the appearance of crowds of strikers has intimidated mill employees who have been willing to work, there has been, apart from the disorder occasioned by the actions of the police, nothing that can be regarded as rioting. Nevertheless the sheriff of Bergen County a few days ago read the Riot Act, which made it unlawful for more than thirty people to congregate together even on private grounds. It was as a violator of the Riot Act that Norman Thomas, former Socialist candidate for Governor of New York, was arrested while attempting to address an audience in a hall. Weisbord, the leader of the strike, was arrested and released in $25,000 bail, and upon his release was rearrested and locked up subject to a bail of an additional $25,000. The latter amount of bail was finally reduced to $5,000, which, with the other $25,000, made the total bail finally $30,000.

Indiscriminate clubbing on the part of the police, arrests without warrants, high bail, the denial of the rights of counsel, the prohibition of peaceful picketing, the refusal of the right of public assemblage—all of these things serve to increase rather than lessen the number of radicals, and tend to fan the flame of Communism.

It would seem that the North Jersey officials have done more than their share of mischief. It is time that they be made to see the way of right and reason.

Lawlessness Breeds Lawlessness

EIGHT murderous riots in four years with a list of thirty-nine dead is Herrin's grim record, and for the eighth time the militia have been called out. The recent shooting affair in Herrin's streets left six deaths behind it. The affair is described as a Klan and anti-Klan feud with bootlegging in the background. But it grew out of deep personal, political, sectarian, and industrial causes. Beyond those causes again is the tradition of "Bloody Williamson" County, from Civil War times down, to avenge injury or factional hate by what has been called government by gun-play. Meanwhile the peaceable people of Herrin lament that their town is in disrepute while the majority of its residents are law-abiding. Obviously, they must also be law-enforcing or must share the guilt and disgrace.

International

Lawless Herrin

Troops are pictured here on guard before the Masonic Temple, where bullets cracked through the plate-glass doors during the latest outbreak there

A Joyous Musical Rebuke

To the lover of music nothing is more annoying at a concert than the disturbance caused by late comers and early goers. A small minority who regard their appointments with hair-dressers or their social engagements paramount are habitual offenders. Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, has voiced his remonstrance against those who thus mar his efforts and those of his orchestra; but the other day he put his remonstrance into a form more effective than words.

At the beginning of the concert on the afternoon of April 17 only the concert master and the first 'cellist were on the stage with him, and when he raised his baton they began tuning their instruments. Then as he beat time they began to play the first number on the program. Gradually other members of the orchestra began to straggle in one by one or in small groups, take their positions before their stands, and play their parts. By the time the composition was finished there was a fair-sized orchestra on the stage. Then followed on the program the "Ride of the Valkyries," by Richard Wagner. As Mr. Stokowski raised his baton the brass players rushed on the stage in evident haste, after the manner of the tardy ones in the audience, and Mr. Stokowski had to wait until they got settled in their places before he continued with the program. When Mr. Reinald Werrenrath was singing the "Four Serious Songs," by Brahms, the flute players, having finished their parts, withdrew while the rest of the orchestra was playing. By this time the audience was showing signs of annoyance. Then came the concluding number on the program, a Haydn symphony. As the last number of this was reached the members of the orchestra began to pack up their instruments and depart. Finally, there were only left two performers, as at the beginning—this time two violinists—and they completed the playing of their parts as they walked off.

If Mr. Stokowski had played the Wagner and Brahms numbers without any interruption, his position would have been impregnable and the rebuke to

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the inconsiderate would have been just as effective. What apparently the angry ones in the audience did not know was that Mr. Stokowski was following in the first and last numbers the directions of the composers. The first number was the "Fantaisie Symphonique," by the short-lived French composer Guillaume Lekeu, pupil of Franck and d'Indy. Even the tuning of the instruments is a part of the score. The opening theme is played by the solo violin and answered by the solo 'cello, and the other players are instructed to appear on the stage as their parts come into the score. The concluding composition was Haydn's well-known "Farewell Symphony." This was written when Haydn was *Capellmeister* of Prince Esterhazy. The story is that it was intended as an appeal to the Prince not to dismiss his orchestra when his private theater burned down; but, according to other authorities, it was an appeal for a vacation; in either case the device worked, for the orchestra was retained and the members got their vacation. Haydn had directed the players as they finished their parts to snuff their candles, take up their music and their instruments, and solemnly withdraw, and the Prince found the proceeding so affecting that he fell in with Haydn's wishes.

After their anger subsides, as it should when they find that the joke is on them, will the disturbers of concerts at Philadelphia be equally complaisant in falling in with Mr. Stokowski's obvious and reasonable desire? Will disturbers of concerts elsewhere take notice?

An Unpleasant Duty

THE Military Court of San Diego, California, trying Colonel Alexander S. Williams, an officer with a splendid military record, on the charge of intoxication, adjourned in circumstances leaving no doubt as to the officer's conviction.

Brigadier-General Smedley D. Butler, who made the charge, has been maligned by the press for performing an unpleasant but unavoidable duty. Closing his eyes to violations of the law while a guest at Colonel Williams's home, General Butler could not conscientiously refuse to report the happenings at a public hotel. At this time he was not the guest of his subordinate officer. Feeling that perhaps his own law enforcement career in Philadelphia might have made him too sensitive to drinking, General Butler asked advice of his own superior officer, Rear-Admiral Ashley Robertson, as to what course of action to pursue. "Butler, you might have overlooked what happened at Williams's home, but you can't overlook what happened at the hotel!" said Admiral Robertson.

General Butler only did his duty, but he did it under circumstances which he knew would turn unthinking public opinion against him. For this he is to be, not censured, but commended.

Arctic Activities

THE Far North by the middle of April was alive with exploration activity. Almost it might be said that an air race for the Pole was impending, although Amundsen and Byrd and Wilkins all disclaim the North Pole as a main objective.

A wireless despatch of April 18 from King's Bay, Spitzbergen, to the New York "Times" reassured readers who had been disturbed by statements that the Norge would be held at its hangar near Leningrad until Amundsen had reached King's Bay and had superintended the erection of a hangar and a mooring mast for the great dirigible, the second for use if conditions prevented the Norge from entering her hangar. The facts turn out to be that both hangar and mast were completed on April 18 by strenuous efforts of the force of a hundred men already on hand, that Amundsen and Ellsworth were expected to reach King's Bay by ship any day, and that the Norge might leave Russia within the week. The indications are that before this is read the Norge will have made the last leg but one on her long voyage—Rome to England, to Norway, to Leningrad, to Spitzbergen, to Alaska.

It is true that the special dangers for a dirigible are serious; landing is impossible without a hangar or a large force of men; fog is dangerous, as shown by the many hours on the Norge's voyage to Russia, when she was completely lost; the fate of the Shenandoah shows what may happen in a terrific storm to a dirigible. On the other hand, a dirigible has a long radius of travel, can carry ample stores and fuel, and with fair weather to start in has good chances of covering her course before a change of weather comes.

The Byrd expedition will also start its long flight from King's Bay, and has Point Barrow in Alaska as its goal. It has a splendid equipment, due to the financial support of the Rockefellers, the Fords, and others. Its great Fokker tri-engined monoplane, with its arrangement of gas tank, motors, radios, storage facilities, and landing skis, is said to be superior to anything else now in the airplane world. Lieutenant-Commander Byrd and his backers are strong in their belief that the multimotor airplane is the key to open unexplored areas.

Captain Wilkins has made some remarkable flights, including at least one record flight from Point Barrow in Alaska to and over unexplored Alaska, and may start his Alaska-to-Spitzbergen voyage very soon.

Altogether, the summer before us is certain to be notable in the annals of Arctic exploration.

America Co-operates Without Meddling

THE United States will be represented in six important League of Nations conferences, officially in four and unofficially in two, during the month beginning April 26.

Arrangements have been made at Washington for official representation at the meeting of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, in Geneva, May 18; in the International Passport Conference, the meeting of which begins on May 12; and in the meeting of the Opium Commission, scheduled to begin May 26. The Surgeon-General will attend the meeting of the Health Commission, beginning April 26.

While the United States Government has declined to send an official delegation to the meeting of the Double Taxation and Tax Evasion Commission, American interests will be represented by a delegate appointed by the International Chamber of Commerce. This meeting is to open May 17. America will be unofficially represented, too, at the meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the Economic Conference on April 26.

The only important conference in which the United States will have no representation during what is reputed the busiest month in League history is that of the committee appointed to study methods of reorganizing the League Council. It is thus apparent that the United States is carrying its share of the

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load in such work of the League as it can share without involving itself in its political activities.

Why Go to Geneva to Join the World Court?

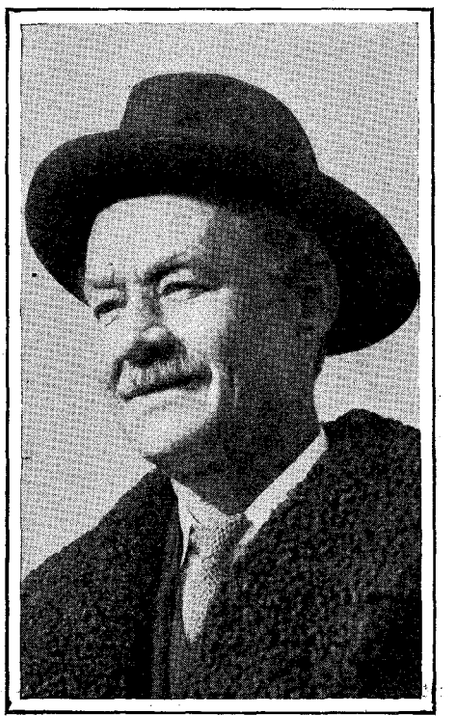
THE refusal of the United States to send delegates to Geneva to discuss the reasons for the reservations attached to American adherence to the World Court should not be taken as unfriendly. The belief of our Government in the value of the Court has been abundantly proved, and the resolutions passed by the Senate have stated clearly the conditions on which the United States is ready to join. It is an advantage to have those conditions specified and clearly understood in advance. Secretary Kellogg is entirely sound in taking the position that the United States can have no objection to the signatory members holding a conference regarding the American reservations, but sees no reason for assigning a delegate from Washington.

It is not surprising that the Administration holds this ground. Its whole policy of American co-operation with the Court might be endangered if it should become involved in a discussion under the auspices of the League of Nations and another partisan debate should start in the Senate. It is, rather, surprising that the officials of the League should have taken this occasion to attempt to induce the Department of State to send representatives to a gathering at Geneva to explain what the Government has written in communicating its intention to adhere to the Court at The Hague.

Both for the United States and for the Court and the League, it has been made evident beyond question that American membership in the Court is not connected in any way with the League. To take part in a Geneva conference on a matter already definitely settled would only complicate and confuse the issue once more. Our offer of adherence follows the usual procedure in calling for an exchange of notes with the nations now members of the Court. If there are questions to be clarified, they can be dealt with in that way. Cuba and Greece, by notifying the Department of State of their acceptance of the American reservations, have shown the simple way in which the members of the Court can bring the United States into association with them if they desire.

A New Way Out of the Tacna-Arica Dispute

BY patience and persistence the Administration seems to be finding a way to settle the long quarrel between Chile and Peru over the control of the Tacna-Arica territory. Their controversy over this bit of frontier land has endangered peace in South America so often in the past forty years that observers have despaired of an amicable solution.



Wide World

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell

In view of their disagreements over the conditions for a plebiscite to settle the fate of the district, which an American commission has been trying to arrange, the question was transferred to Washington for mediation. The Department of State has advanced two proposals, either one of which would obviate the difficulties of a plebiscite.

The first is that the Tacna-Arica region should be made a neutralized state, either independent or under the protection and guaranty of other South American nations.

The second is that the region, which includes valuable railroad and port facilities, might be acquired by another South American nation not a party to the dispute. It is generally understood that in such a case Bolivia might purchase the territory in exchange for other land and for a money payment. Bolivia has repeatedly sought such a settlement, which would afford a long-desired outlet to the sea. But both Chile and Peru have opposed it.

They have, however, shown a willingness to consider the first proposal of a neutralized state, suggested by the United States, and there seems to be good reason for hope that an agreement may be reached on the basis of its terms.

A Sure Way to Become President

GENERAL THEODORE PANGALOS, of Greece, has given a demonstration of the advantages of conducting a presidential campaign as a dictator. When Admiral Condouriotis resigned recently as President, General Pangalos ordered new elections. He announced himself a candidate and directed that balloting be postponed in certain districts understood to be unfavorable to him. The only opposition candidate, M. Demerlis, modestly withdrew. So General Pangalos found himself running Greece as President as well as Premier. It is an honor which he shares with Ahmed Zogu Bey, the Dictator of Albania, neighbor of Greece on the north, and with the State Head of Estonia, who also acts as Premier, and might perhaps be said to share also with the President of the United States, whose authority as head of the Cabinet corresponds in many ways to that of a Prime Minister.

An attempted army revolt near Salonika against his power was quickly quelled by the Dictator-Premier-President. General Plastiras, former revolutionary chief of Greece, was said to be its organizer. Upon his expulsion from Greece by General Pangalos he went to Jugoslavia. There he was arrested as a political disturber, and later went to Albania. Lately he was reported to have gone to Salonika. His activities, however, do not appear to have caused much serious worry to the multiple military and civil executive of Greece, who apparently holds power in his own hands as firmly as before.

Dr. Grenfell Indorses Feng

A STRONG indorsement of Marshal Feng has come to us from Dr. Wilfred Grenfell. It is hardly necessary to tell Americans about Dr. Grenfell, for most have heard of the hospitals that this great surgeon-missionary has established and maintained in Labrador, of the heroic work that he so modestly does there among the fisher folk, of his summons to adventure to which so many

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young men and women from the United States have responded—an adventure that has resulted in physical, mental, and spiritual benefit to an isolated people. Dr. Grenfell writes about Miss Strong's recent article in The Outlook on Marshal Feng, and adds:

> I feel myself that one of the greatest tragedies of history is being enacted by the endeavor of outside agencies to destroy Marshal Feng, who is the one stable influence in China.
>
> I visited his home at Paotingfu; I saw all the people who had known him from his youth; I saw the ministers and others who had been instrumental in his baptism; I stayed three weeks at the Rockefeller Institute, looked up all the records of him and his soldiers in the cold light of medical records; I saw his personal friends from this country, some of whom are well known to me and are men of high ideals and fine judgment; I inquired about him from every missionary that I knew from Bishop Roots, the well-known Chinese leader of the Episcopal Church, to the Commissioner of the Salvation Army, and their officer in charge at Kalgan. I went to Kalgan myself personally, and saw Marshal Feng, and I have been kept constantly in touch through the Chinese Labor Bureau in Boston direct from Peking of the opinions of men like C. T. Wang as to the confidence that the outside world can have in this great man. I can only say that the study has more than convinced me that a great injustice is being done to this man by the outside world who only accord him the title Christian when it is in brackets, and who murder him with their tongues, calling him Bolshevik and traitor. We felt that he was far the greatest man in China, and that his influence is far more likely to stabilize the country than that of any other man.

What Are You Proudest of in Our Civilization?

LAST week The Outlook proposed the creation of a museum of modern antiquities—a museum blasted out of the heart of some great mountain in which would be preserved for archæologists, who would regard us as we regard the ancient Egyptians, the flower of our present civilization.

The Outlook asked its readers to make a list of ten objects which they would like to see preserved in such a museum.

Already the returns show a wide diversity of interests. Arranged in alphabetical order, the following are some of the objects which have been nominated for preservation:

Airplanes, antiseptics, automobiles, canned food, chemicals, clocks, collar buttons, electrical machinery of many kinds, eye-glasses, fishermen's reels, flashlights, fountain pens, Kodaks, life insurance reports and statistics, model of Mauretania, monkey-wrenches, motion-picture machines, narcotics, oil paintings (copies), photographic materials, powdered milk, printing machinery, radio instruments, sewing materials, speedometers, steam trains, stereopticons, surgeons' instruments, telephones, watches.

Museum Candidates

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....
6. .....
7. .....
8. .....
9. .....
10. .....

Name .....

Address .....

Later on, if the returns continue as they have begun, we shall be able to present a summary of the replies showing the objects which our readers consider most representative of modern civilization. For the convenience of our readers, we print herewith another blank in order that those who have mislaid their last week's Outlook can take part in the poll.

If you did not fill out the blank last week, write, in the order of their importance, a list of the ten objects which appeal to you as most representative of current life and send it to the Editors of The Outlook, 120 East 16th Street.

Owls

THAT portion of the executive grounds which stretches southward from the White House to the Ellipse is, in all essentials except distance, among the most remote spots in the East and the loneliest. No sound jars upon its silence. No movement ever is to be discerned in it save that of the branches of the old trees, wind-tossed. Once, in an Administration now becoming a part of the long ago, a few aimlessly browsing sheep might be seen to emerge from the clustered bushes, graze their way across an open space, and disappear again behind a bank. But in recent years it has known neither footprint nor mark of thing more alive than a lawn-mower with the man and mule, half animate, who propel it.

Still, in that wilderness devoid of any sign of life there are things that live and move. Out of it, deep in a recent night, a form came silent and swift to a window of the White House, entered and, still silent as a shadow, circled and settled upon a post of the President's bed.

It was an owl.

An honor rarer than any he had previously won had come to Calvin Coolidge. Twenty-eight other men have been President of the United States, but, with biographers pawing among their papers and prying into the memories of their intimates, it has never been written of any other of them that the symbol of silent wisdom came and perched above him. Indeed, we cannot recall that a similar thing has occurred to any other great man in any station. An owl there has been on desk or mantelpiece of many a man, but it came by way of the taxidermist's shop. Only this one came of its own accord to sit by the side of a man as rarely vocal as itself, as oracular when moved to speech.

What sort of owl was it? Unfortunately, nobody knows. The White House staff has never acquired an ornithologist.

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This owl may not have been habitually a silent owl, though the President says that it came quietly and went without noise. There are misconceptions concerning the silence of owls, as there are concerning the silence of Coolidge.

Was it a long-eared owl? There is not in this world a living thing whose vocal cords are used with greater effectiveness on those rare occasions when they are used at all. The fortunate ones among men who have lived for long periods deep in the woods may recall a startled awakening from a dream of dogs flying through the air, their barks rising to not unmusical crescendo—awakening to find a flock of long-eared owls circling about the shack.

The President's owl may have been a barred owl. If so, he was honored by a bird whose deep-toned, questioning voice is among the most impressive of big-woods sounds. There is no more striking melody in nature than that which carries far through the woods when two males of this species meet and sing a duet, the bass hooting just half as often as the tenor and both displaying considerable range. A few men have heard, too, their musical but mirthless laughter.

Could it have been—the utter solitude of the south grounds suggests it—that tiger among birds, the great horned owl, whose deep, far-carrying Whoo-hoo-hoo-hoo surpasses in volume the voice of any other bird, whose rarely uttered, piercing scream is the most blood-curdling sound of the night and the depths of the woods?

Or was it a screech owl, little lover of nearness to the dwellings of men, frequenter of old apple orchards, the castanet-like snapping of whose bill has frightened many boys and men not a few—whose tremulous and warbling whistle, weird and melancholy, has sent shivers down so many spines? Or a barn owl, that bird of the monkey face, so furtive even in abundance that it is rarely seen, whose only note is a strange, startled scream? Or a saw-whet owl, whose voice is the rasping of rusty saw-teeth?

If there is significance in the perching of an owl on the President's bedpost, the measure of the significance is in the kind of owl it was. But there is no means of knowing, and every man superstitiously inclined will attach to the incident the significance that would go with the kind of owl which, in his opinion, accords most nearly with the Coolidge character.

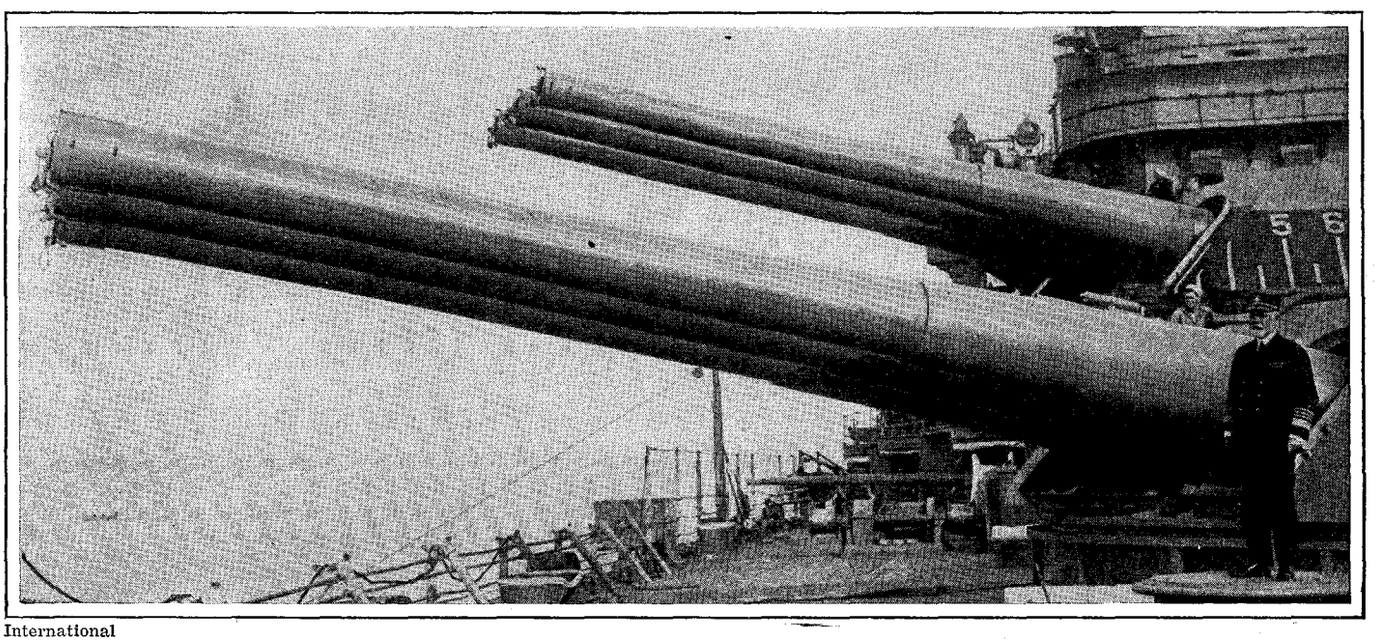
Any or all of the species might come out of the loneliness of the south grounds.

Gun for Gun and Man for Man

SOMETIMES we wonder whether, in the discussion of naval armament, too much emphasis is not being laid upon guns and tonnage. The 5–5–3 ratio governing the battleship power of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan was arrived at by purely mechanical methods. What would the ratio show if the imponderables of character, training, seamanship, and understanding of strategy could be taken into account? No man knows!

Time and again in naval history victory has deserted the heaviest artillery. With material power equal, victory has invariably gone to the fleet whose commanding officer exercised the highest degree of skill and manifested the greatest understanding of the purpose of naval combat. If this was true in the time of Nelson, it is a thousand times as true to-day. In Nelson's time the ship of the line was a comparatively simple engine of war. The truck guns which peered from the ports of the Victory were utterly simple in construction and control. Their range was short, their arc of fire limited, and their offensive power, as opposed to the defensive bulwarks confronting them, less than the power of modern artillery.

In the days of the Great Commanders the battleship generally moved towards its foe under shortened canvas at a rate of five or six miles an hour. To-day the situation is changed. Battleships approach each other at a speed of twenty or thirty miles an hour. Their captains must exercise command over huge floating fortresses of a complexity beyond the power of a layman to grasp. A single salvo from the guns of a modern battleship may put its opponent completely out of action while the opponent still lurks on the horizon. The ability to make instantaneous decisions and the ability to correlate the control of complex forces that is demanded of the modern naval commander makes the task of a Nelson, a Suffren, and a de Ruyter seem almost like child's play. Principles of naval combat remain the same; the



International

Guns of the Flagship Florida

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application of them demands a speed of thought and action which would have tried the nerves of even the greatest commanders of the past.

Congress and the American people ought not to rest too securely in the comfortable delusion that our battle fleet is equal in material power to that of any fleet in the world until they determine whether or not a personnel is being developed able to handle our vessels under war conditions. If we must pay for a fleet, let us give the commanders of that fleet the opportunity to develop their professional capacity to the uttermost.

Under modern conditions, Farraguts are quite as necessary as fifteen-inch guns.

Common Sense

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT

Contributing Editor of The Outlook

THE other day I picked up on the desk of a colleague a book[1] with what the modern novelist would call the "intriguing" title of "Common Sense." It is an English book recently republished in this country. Its author is a university man, lately Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and now, I believe, a chemist in the Anglo-Indian Civil Service. I take it to be a book on psychology, since it has an introduction by a Fellow of the Royal Society who is an expert in industrial psychology. The book, however, is singularly free from the metaphysical involutions of many modern psychological treatises. It appears to be, as nearly as I can make out, a discussion of the comparative advantages for a man of affairs of intuition based on actual experience and abstract reasoning based on an elaborate text-book education. The author seems to vote for intuition, although his conclusions are not very definite.

Common sense, I suppose, is one of the most difficult faculties or processes of the human mind to define, although we all instantly recognize it when we see it in operation. Many philosophers have tried to define it, but not with unqualified success. The English biologist and Catholic philosopher, St. George Mivart, says that it is "the power of judging philosophically, but without philosophical consciousness." The American philosopher, Emerson, calls it the just average of the faculties of the mind based on wide experience. "What tedious training," he says, "day after day, year after year, never ending, to form the common sense; what continual reproduction of annoyances, inconveniences, dilemmas; what rejoicing over us of little men; what disputing of prices, what reckonings of interest!"

The entertaining quality of Dr. Hankin's book lies not in its abstract reasoning—for it has little of that psychological ingredient—but in the great array of anecdotes and incidents which he has collected to show the foolishness of a good deal of abstract reasoning even when it is based on the most advanced and comprehensive scheme of theoretical education. For example, he tells an amusing story of Charles Babbage. Babbage was an English mathematician and philosopher of the last century who attained a good deal of distinction in his day in various branches of science. He was a graduate of Cambridge University, wrote books on higher mathematics, was a founder of the Astronomical Society of Great Britain, was honored by membership in many learned bodies, and wrote a brilliant book on industrial economics which was translated into many foreign languages. How much this great cultivation of the brain helped his common sense is illustrated by the story, which I quote as follows:

> Tennyson once wrote a poem called "The Vision of Sin," in which occur the lines:
>
> 'Every moment dies a man,
> Every moment one is born."
>
> When this poem was published it came into the hands of the mathematician Babbage, the well-known inventor of a calculating machine of great scientific interest rather than of practical use. He thereupon wrote to the poet as follows:
>
> "In your otherwise beautiful poem, there is a verse which reads—
>
> 'Every moment dies a man,
> Every moment one is born.'
>
> "It must be manifest that were this true, the population of the world would be at a standstill. In truth the rate of birth is slightly in excess of that of death.
>
> "I would suggest that in the next edition of your poem you have it read:
>
> 'Every moment dies a man,
> Every moment 1 1/16 is born.'
>
> "Strictly speaking this is not correct. The actual figure is a decimal so long that I cannot get it in the line, but I believe 1 1/16 will be sufficiently accurate for poetry. I am, etc."

If there is any anecdote in literature which more delightfully illustrates the inconsequential and uncommonsensical operation of the ultra-mathematical mind, I have not run across it. It is on a par with the notion that Congress, even with the aid of scientific experts, can define the mathematical power of an intoxicant. But let us hastily pass that allusion by. I did not mean in this article to become involved in the discussion of the prohibition question.

It may be that Dr. Hankin's thesis is correct—that abstract reasoning is not as efficient in practical life as intuition based on experience—but failures in common sense are not confined to scientists. Artists are sometimes bamboozled for the lack of it, as is indicated by the following anecdote from Dr. Hankin's book:

> Arthur Roberts, the comedian, once finished a cab drive, somewhere near Piccadilly Circus. As he got out he asked the cabman where he had better go to amuse himself. "Well, sir," said the cabby, "if you want a thoroughly good show and a real good time, you go and see Arthur Roberts at the Pav [London Pavilion, a well-known vaudeville theater] just over the way there." Owing to this unexpected compliment, Arthur Roberts gave a far more liberal tip than he otherwise would have done. The cabman was profuse in his thanks but, when driving away, he looked back and called out, in an altered voice, "Good-night, Arthur!"

Abstract reasoning as to the sincerity of a compliment lost a tip, and common-sense judgment as to the power of delicate flattery gained a tip.

Two American stories occur to me in illustration of the fact that temporary aberration of common sense may sometimes occur in the most highly trained minds. The late Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar was one of the ablest judges that ever sat upon the bench of the United States Supreme Court. He was an accomplished lawyer, served with distinction in the Confederate Army, was a Professor of Ethics and Metaphysics in the University of Mississippi, represented

[1] Common Sense and Its Cultivation. By Dr. Hanbury Hankin, M.A. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

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his State and his country well as a United States Senator for eighteen years, and was appointed by President Cleveland a member of his Cabinet and later a Justice of the Supreme Court, where he commanded universal respect. He had a peculiarly clear, ratiocinative, and yet sometimes absent mind. One day in Washington he got into a herdic, a sort of small omnibus, in which the passengers put their exact fare in a box in the front of the vehicle. A fellow-passenger observed that he dropped a quarter into the box. "Mr. Justice," said this passenger, thinking to do the statesman a courteous favor, "you dropped in a quarter; the fare, you know, is only ten cents." "Why, so it is," said Justice Lamar, and, fumbling around in his pocket, fished out a dime and put that in also.

A story of like character is told of Chief Justice Marshall. On one occasion he was driving on circuit in a two-wheeled gig and, as was his not infrequent custom, was reading a book, allowing the horse to amble on at his own sweet will. The horse, reaching for something green, got too near the side of the road and the gig was brought to an abrupt stop by a sapling which was caught between the wheel and the body of the gig. Marshall, much perplexed, called a Negro who was working in a field near by and asked if he had an ax. The Negro, coming to the scene of the difficulty, remarked with common sense: "Why, boss, you don't need no ax. All you has to do is to back the gig up a little and turn out into the middle of the road." Marshall saw the point and, after following the Negro's advice, went on his way rejoicing. Ratiocination called for an ax; common sense suggested a much simpler method of relief.

Amusing as such anecdotes are, they do not seem to me to wholly justify Dr. Hankin's apparent conclusion that our modern educational systems are all wrong or that the training that a boy may get in the university of hard knocks is better than the training which may be given him at Oxford or Cambridge. Is not Emerson's analysis of education the right one? He intimates that its object is to promote utility, beauty, and wisdom; and that common sense is the servant of utility, taste the servant of beauty, and spiritual perception the servant of wisdom. Perhaps our schools and colleges do not lay enough emphasis upon common sense, but they certainly ought not to neglect taste and spiritual perception.

The Lost Tribe of Connecticut

Staff Correspondence by ERNEST W. MANDEVILLE

THIRTEEN months ago a strike took place in the mills of The American Thread Company at Willimantic, Connecticut. Twenty-five hundred men and women left their positions in protest against a ten per cent wage reduction. The strikers, the majority of whom have lived in Willimantic for several generations, form a considerable proportion of the population of that isolated and conservative old New England city. They still believe themselves to be on strike. They hold demonstrations every day. Encouraged by their union leaders—local and imported—they are firmly convinced that they will soon win out, for they do not believe that good thread can be manufactured in the mills without their assistance.

But the American Thread Company (English owned) has ended the strike so far as it is concerned by turning the strikers out of the mill-houses and by importing and settling an entirely new working force of French-Canadian families.

As far as I can ascertain, the old inhabitants are beaten, though they do not yet realize it. They have lost their positions. There are no other industries in town to employ them, and many of them are financially unable to move their families to other factory cities. Therefore the title, "The Lost Tribe of Connecticut."

THE textile industry of this country is going through a troubled period. Strikes are constantly recurring in its various branches. Although the Willimantic strike has had little publicity, it is of considerable importance because it is one of the longest strikes in our history and because the battle of union *versus* open shop in the textile field is being waged there. It will be worth while, therefore, to consider briefly the state of the textile industry as a whole and the story of this Willimantic trouble in particular.

In comparison with other lines of manufacture, textile wages have always been low. The United States Department of Commerce in 1923 stated that the average wage approximated seventeen dollars per week. Since that time there has been a cut of ten per cent. The maintenance of a family upon this income has become increasingly difficult, and it is not surprising that there is a feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction among the workers.

Only about one hundred thousand of the one million textile workers in this country are unionized. Through the collective bargaining of unions, the workers hope to raise their wages to the level of other trades, but the preponderance of foreigners and the consequent mixture of tongues makes organization a difficult task.

The mill-owners deplore the fact of low wages, but contend that, with the competition of cheap labor in Europe, the over-production in this country during the war, and the general depression of trade, there are only two alternatives—to operate the mills at a low wage or to close down altogether.

The workers can see no further than the size of their weekly pay envelopes. The mill-owners' interest is in the maintenance or resumption of dividends. Clashes, therefore, are inevitable.

The sensational story of the Passaic textile strike and its Communist leader, Weisbord, has already been told in these columns. The Willimantic strike, though less exciting is of far greater importance.

THE strike was called by the United Textile Workers of America, a branch of the American Federation of Labor—a union which repudiates the radical leaders of the Passaic strike. Communist agitators have been driven from Willimantic by the union itself.

The American Thread Company operates mills at Holyoke and Fall River, Massachusetts; Westerly, Rhode Island; Dalton, Georgia; and Willimantic, Connecticut. The Connecticut mill is said to be the largest thread mill in the world. In January, 1925, the American Thread Company, following the lead of the other New England textile manufacturers, instituted a ten per cent cut in wages. The union, having partially organized the Willimantic mill, utilized this mill to stop the downward wage trend.

Early in March, after negotiations

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Grievance Committee of the Willimantic textile strikers

with the Thread Company failed, the union members at Willimantic were called out on strike. Non-union operatives immediately quit work and joined the United Textile ranks. The mills were forced to close. A conference, arranged in April between employers and employees, came to naught, as neither side would make any concession. In May the strikers were warned by advertisements in the local papers that all who did not return to work would forfeit their service and pension rights and that their places would be filled by others. Not a single striker returned.

Strike-breakers were imported from Manchester, New Hampshire, and Lowell, Massachusetts, and the State Police were called in to insure their safety going to and coming from the mill gates. In July the Company obtained summary process writs and forced the strikers to vacate the mill-owned houses. A picturesque tent colony was then set up by the union to shelter those evicted from their homes. Fall weather set in. Many of the men folk scattered to other cities and adopted other trades. A small percentage of the strikers gave up their union cards and returned to the mills. But a thousand or more remained in their native town without shelter and without income. The hardihood and tenacity of purpose of these New England folk (most of them women now) has been truly remarkable. The tents were abandoned. The union found tenement homes for the homeless and doled out short rations of food to them. All this time, and up to the present day, the strikers have been meeting daily—buoying up one another's hopes that the mill-owners will finally be forced to ask their return. Encouraged by the union officials, they may continue this way for many weeks to come.

In the meantime the mill-owners have trained their new employees to a point of efficiency equal to that of the old operatives. The wage scale has been kept down. The production is as great as before. The mills have more help available than they need. The American Thread Company seems to have come out on top.

THE strikers' side of the case can be put as follows:

Inasmuch as the American Thread Company paid a ten per cent dividend in 1924 and added $1,380,000 to their reserve fund in that year (the last year we worked), they had no just cause to reduce our wages. [The 1925 dividend was six per cent, the lowest since 1916.]

The mills are out to destroy our union—the organization that gives us the only hope of bettering ourselves.

We did not strike when the cut was put into effect, but tried by conference to make the company officials see the error of their ways. After two months we walked out, but we have at all times been ready to meet our employers in conference. We have offered to submit our case to arbitration, but this has been refused.

During the last year of our employment we were given only three days' work a week. This cut the average of our weekly earnings to $8 or $10. We are no different from other people. We wish a family life, a living wage, and a chance to educate our children. How could we do it on such an income? Bricklayers (who are no more skilled workers than we are) get $12 a day. We have been getting less than that per week.

Some of our families have worked in the mills for three generations. Some of the present strikers have forty and fifty years of service to their credit.

The American Thread Company had never failed to pay a ten per cent dividend on its common stock besides a five per cent dividend on its preferred stock each year and put by a comfortable surplus at the same time. The rate of the dividends paid on common stock and the amount in dollars paid during the past five years are as follows:

1920	15 per cent	$1,350,000
1921	14⅔ per cent	1,320,000
1922	10 per cent	1,080,000
1923	12 per cent	1,296,000
1924	10 per cent	1,080,000

Since 1915 the strikers claim that this company has paid out in dividends 250 per cent on its capitalization of $15,000,000 and that it has added a surplus of over $13,000,000 to its treasury. The company has enjoyed such prosperity and the stock has earned such large dividends that the British stockholders have refused to sell their holdings. [The controlling interest in the common stock is owned by the English Sewing Cotton Company, Ltd., of Great Britain.]

The Willimantic people feel that these figures do not demonstrate any need for a reduction of wages. "Is it right that we should be made to suffer," they ask, "when profits have been so large and so constant?"

THE American Thread Company's side of the case, as I understand it, is this:

Business has been bad. In cutting wages ten per cent we were simply fol-

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lowing the lead of the other textile manufacturers in New England. The Willimantic wages are 106 per cent better than they were in 1916. The Willimantic workers are the highest paid textile operatives in this section of the country. Ours is a highly competitive business. We can only operate the mills to the extent that we have orders in hand. At the reduced wage we hoped to give these people steady work. At the old wage we could not do so and meet the competition of fifty other thread manufacturers in this country.

During the year 1924 we had two choices: either to discharge half our force or to keep the entire force on half-time. For business reasons we would have preferred the first, but for humane reasons (knowing that those discharged could not find employment elsewhere) we decided to share what work we had with all.

The union has stirred up the spirit of antagonisms among the splendid working force that had been with us for years. This has made them disgruntled and unmanageable. We cannot recognize the union again. We must be left free to run our own business.

We supplied our workers with very livable houses at rents of eight and ten dollars per month. We allowed them to remain in the houses for five months after the strike, in many cases without rent. During this time they gathered around the mill gates each morning and reviled those who wished to continue their work in peace. We always felt that our employees had a right to organize and a right to quit work if they wished to; but we do not believe that they have any right to intimidate those who do want to work.

The strike has hurt us a very great deal. Naturally, our competitors have taken advantage of it and we have lost business. At first our new working force was not as productive either in quantity or in quality as the old workers, but now they are every bit as effective. They are very happy in their new environment. They are in a better frame of mind to do good work than our old force. We have all the help we want. We are sorry for those who are out of work, but we gave them ample warnings and only did what they forced us to do. We are in business to make money. We have duties to our stockholders. We have done our best by our old employees. Unfortunately, they have unknowingly been used as pawns by their union leaders. If we had this year to live over again, we would have to act exactly in the same way. We have nothing to regret and would prefer to let the matter drop and have nothing more said about it.

HERE we have both sides of a controversy between the hightest type of employees in the textile field and a corporation which probably has done more than any of the others in providing what it considers good working conditions. Both sides have lost heavily. Nothing has been accomplished. The whole question of a living wage for textile workers still remains unsolved. The efforts of the conservative old-time union are proving unsuccessful. The field is left wide open for the Communistic agitators who are now so busily engaged in spreading their doctrines to the 15,000 textile strikers of Passaic, New Jersey.

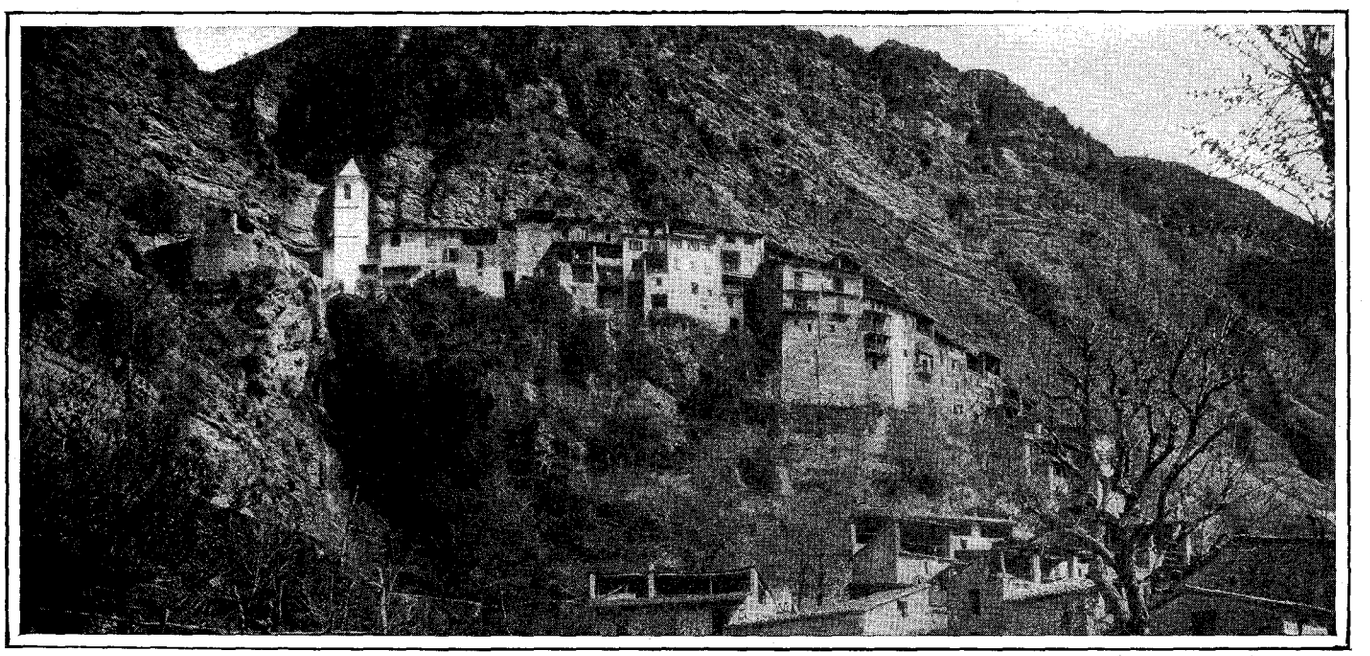
The Tourist Business in the Riviera

By WILLIAM C. GREGG

I HAVE spent a month studying the south of France as a resort. I am impressed with three things:

First, the great wealth of the country in roads and bridges, which have been built principally in the last hundred years. They follow the ridges up to great heights. We left Nice one morning at 10 feet (sea-level) and lunched 5,500 feet up. Almost every foot of the way is stone-walled or cut out of solid rock, with dozens of stone-arch bridges and occasional short tunnels. We made many such excursions, returning through valleys and deep gorges splendidly scenic.

Second, the tourist business is very large. I found Nice with her four hun-



The pirates from Algeria were terrors and influenced defensive architecture in the Riviera until fifty years ago

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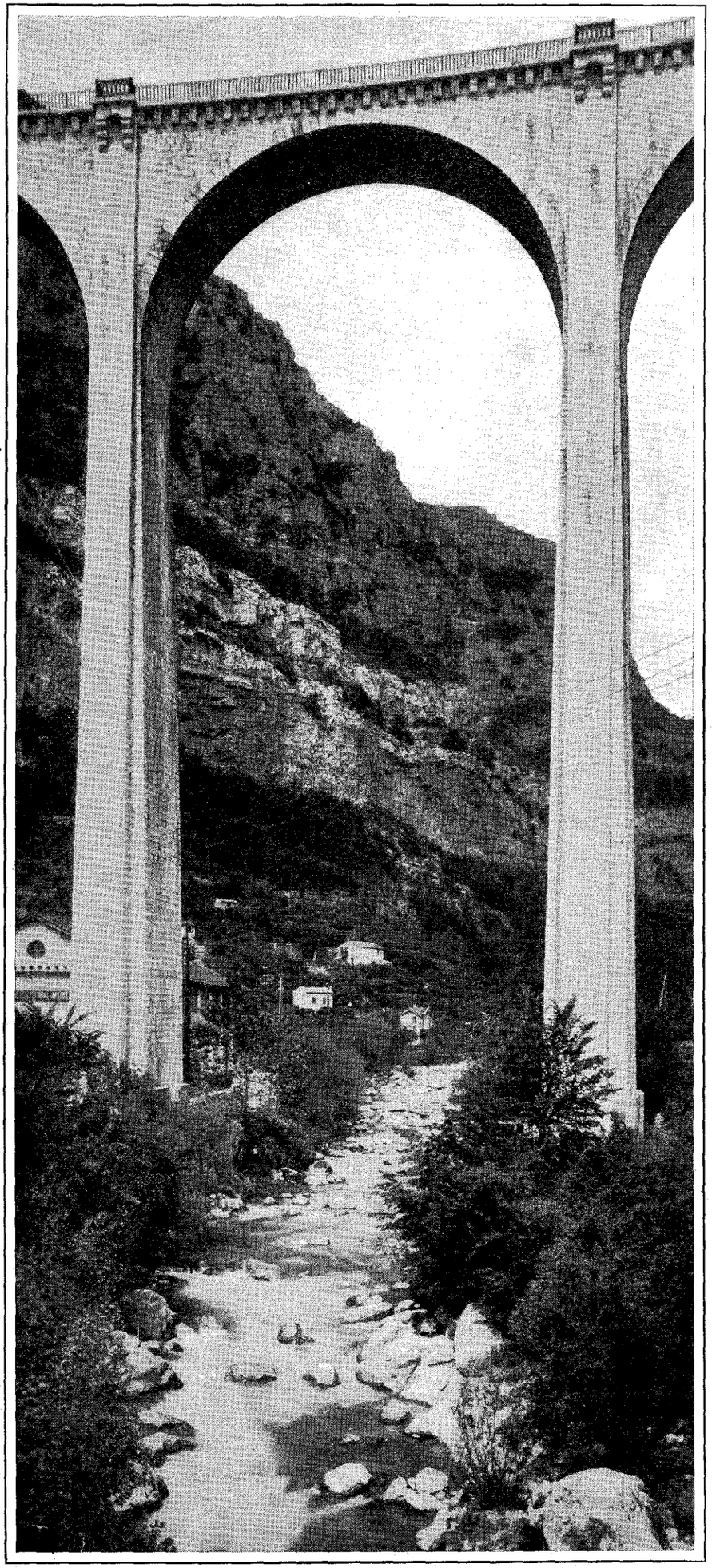

The hand of man is only second to the hand of God in the French Alps near Nice

dred hotels (large pensions classed as hotels) full during three months of the winter. The total number of guests (average) is probably around 80,000. I heard as high as 135,000. The average expenditure per person of five dollars a day would make the gross income of Nice for three months about $36,000,000. From what I saw, I should judge that Nice has one-third of the tourist business of the Riviera (extending from Marseilles to Mentone). If that is so, the *business* of the Riviera for the three winter months is about *one hundred million dollars*. I cross-checked this rough estimate by talks with banks paying out money on letters of credit and other credits and exchange. One bank told me that it was paying out about five million francs a day. That was nearly $200,000 a day for only one bank in Nice. It is interesting to see people from every country in the world standing in line in the banks, and Thomas Cook's, and the American Express Company, waiting to draw money or exchange foreign money.

No Real Estate Boom

THIRD, the Riviera has been a tourist country for a large part of a century—ever since the pirates were driven permanently from its Mediterranean shores. The cities and towns line the coast for one hundred and fifty miles. Hotel and residence property, well located, is valuable. Property cannot be bought in many places, but where lots in the best business part of Nice are for sale they will bring from $300 to $500 a front foot. Go a little way out, but still in the city, and you can buy for one-tenth of these prices.

I find that, roughly speaking, the real estate values have doubled since 1913. That is no more than the increased value of city lots and farm lands in almost every part of the United States for the same period. I saw no evidence of a Riviera real estate boom.

If any Florida fakers come over to jazz up values, the only result will be to injure the legitimate tourist business of southern France.

Real estate values in Europe depend on the *income* of the property. If there is no income, there is little reason for buying. What a revolution we would have in America if the value of real estate depended on the income the property produced! What a lot of "realtors" would have to go back to the desk or the ditch, and what a lot of property would have a new low and legitimate price put on it which would permit it to be used usefully, even if modestly, for grazing or forestation or recreation!

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An East Side American

The Autobiography of a Son of the City

By CHARLES STELZLE

WHEN Charles Stelzle was living in tenements on the East Side of New York, doing errands for his mother, selling papers as a newsboy, running with the "gang," and finally serving five years as an apprentice in a factory, he was, without knowing it, training himself to be the sociologist whose experiences and observations he records here.

IX

Observations of a Sociologist

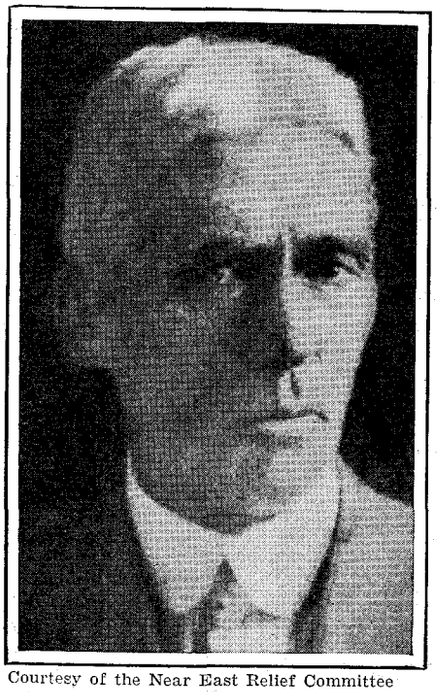
WHEN the editors of "Who's Who in America" asked me how I preferred to be designated in the volume which is supposed to contain the names of men and women of prominence in the United States, I told them to put down "sociologist." This has been the cause of no end of trouble and misunderstanding, although the Standard Dictionary informs us that sociology is "the science that treats of the origin and history of society and social phenomena, the progress of civilization, and the laws controlling human intercourse."

I confess that as rather an ambitious designation. But, strangely enough, unthinking people have insisted that the word "sociologist" is synonymous with "Socialist." Here it is that I have had my troubles.

I am not a Socialist. I follow the Socialists in their protests against unjust social and economic conditions to-day, but I cannot accept their program. A former moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly once brought charges against me secretly for alleged Socialistic teachings. Without my knowledge he appointed a committee of three to study the books and articles which I had written and to listen to some of my addresses, in order that his charges might be substantiated. The first intimation I had that I was being watched by this august body was when a press-clipping bureau sent me newspaper cuttings from various parts of the United States containing my photograph with the statement underneath, "Prominent Presbyterian minister charged with being a Socialist."

I laughed about the matter, because it had so little significance to me, although here and there in the Middle West a few of the Chautauquas and lecture committees declined to engage me because of my alleged heretical teachings. The committee evidently found nothing to condemn, since the report concerning this matter never reached the General Assembly.

However, one day a friend who had seen the newspaper stories said that I should have insisted that the New York Presbytery, the local body of ministers of which I was a member, should defend me. After I had thought further about the matter, it seemed to me that it was only fair, since the charges had been given such publicity, that the findings of the committee should also be brought to the light. I insisted upon appearing before the Executive Commission, which had the entire matter in charge, and presented my contention that the Presbyterian Church had no right to take any action concerning my sociological convictions or teachings, that its concern was only with my theological teachings, and even though it had been proved that I was a Socialist, that was really none of its business. I took that position, not for my own sake, for it affected me not at all in my work; but for the sake of many young men in the ministry who had progressive sociological ideas and who should be given the opportunity to speak of them as occasion required. The Commission accepted my position fully, and so reported to the General Assembly, adding that an apology was due me because of the manner in which I had been misrepresented in the press due to the attitude of the previous Executive Commission, of which my friend the ex-moderator from the West was the chairman.



Courtesy of the Near East Relief Committee

Cleveland H. Dodge

"I thought you were a radical," said Mr. Dodge to Mr. Stelzle, after listening to one of the latter's addresses into which the speaker had put what he supposed were some of his most progressive ideas

Being a "sociologist" in the Church is not a very popular thing. One rarely receives gifts from the wealthy, and not very often is one honored by degrees or positions of prominence. There are too many interests to be conserved, there is too much money to be raised, to run the risk of giving such an allegedly dangerous person any place of authority.

Fortunately, rich men are not entirely lacking in the Church who are large-hearted and level-headed enough to see that it is necessary to speak frankly about certain social conditions that need to be remedied. Perhaps because an audience of rich people always tempted me to be somewhat more extreme than I was ordinarily, one Sunday morning, in the Presbyterian church at Riverdale-on-Hudson, I expressed myself as plainly as I knew how about certain injustices, and the remedy which I thought the Church should apply to improve social conditions. The audience consisted of a number of prominent millionaires, although the church was very tiny. I noticed on the very front seat a big, impressive-looking man who sang most lustily and who helped take up the offering. After the address this man reached out his hand to me, and said:

"I am Cleveland Dodge. I was mighty glad to hear your address this morning because I had always heard that you were a radical."

I confess that I was taken aback by this comment of one of America's leading industrialists, from whom I might have expected a very strong disagreement with my presentation. Not content with this assertion, he insisted upon my

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International

The Capitol Theatre of New York
Sunday is the Capitol Theatre's biggest day

walking home with him; and we talked fully and frankly about his own labor problems, but mostly about the need of a more progressive spirit in the Church.

OCCASIONALLY I felt the necessity of taking a "swing about the circle," visiting some representative cities, not only for the purpose of giving formal addressses to selected audiences, but of talking out with employers, workingmen, ministers, social workers, and others the particular problems by which they were faced.

After I had addressed a Rotary Club in a northern Pennsylvania city—I had been limited to ten minutes because it was feared that I was a radical—the owner of the largest foundry in the city asked me if he might not come to my hotel so that I could finish my address to him in person. He said he had some very definite questions to ask me about conditions in his own plant. At the hotel he talked steadily for an hour, unburdening himself regarding the things he was facing.

"One day the men in one of my departments struck for higher wages," he said to me. "I knew nothing about it until after the thing had happened. When the superintendent told me that the men had gone out, I asked him whether he didn't think that they should have had their wages raised. He replied that there was no doubt that they were getting less than they should. I said to him: 'You damned fool, why didn't you give it to them? I've got to depend on you for things like that. It's your business to see that the men get a square deal. I can't keep track of all the details of the shop.' Then the superintendent told me that he thought he was doing me a favor by keeping wages down as low as possible.

"But," turning to me, this employer said, "that superintendent not only misrepresented the men to me, but he misrepresented me to the men. I fired him because of his injustice to both."

As a rule, I have found employers of labor to be far more liberal toward their men than those who are supposed to represent them.

The leading minister of another Pennsylvania steel town piloted me through the mills there, accompanied by the superintendent, to whom I was introduced as "the Reverend Charles Stelzle," with nothing said about my interest in sociological matters.

I remarked casually to the superintendent: "I suppose that all your men are members of the labor union, aren't they?"

He replied, with a smile: "No. So far as I know, not any of the men in this plant belong to the union."

"How do you find out whether a man is a member of the union or not?" I asked him.

"Do you see that man on the top of that pile of slag?" pointing to rather an ordinary-looking laborer. "Well, that man may be a spy employed by a detective agency in Pittsburgh. This mill is full of men of that kind. If anybody speaks to them about joining a labor union, or if they discover any man who is a member of a union, it is so indicated in the report which they mail to headquarters that night. These spies never report in person. Everything is done through the mails, to protect them. That way they can do their work more effectively."

"Do the men in the mill know that they are being watched in that way?" I asked the superintendent.

"Of course they do," he replied. "That makes them all the more careful in their labor agitation. It is absolutely

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impossible for any kind of an organizer to do any work among the men employed in this plant." This he said with a great deal of pride.

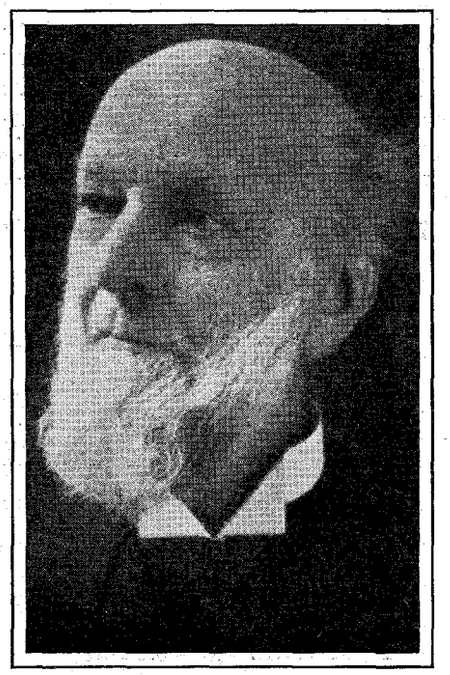
I could easily fancy the attitude of the average workingman in that mill, with the knowledge that through this system of espionage his every action might be reported to headquarters. It did not really matter whether he wanted to join the union or not. It was the fact that he could not join if he wanted to which made him bitter.

Unfortunately, the espionage system is still very widely practiced. I have a conviction from my own experience within the ranks of labor that the bitterness aroused by the presence of a spy is far greater than any damage that might be done by open discussion of what labor men are thinking and proposing to do. After all, frankness wins more than trickery. The open-handed method of a boss is always productive of better results than the secret spying of men who are usually paid to make out a case against the laborers if it can possibly be done, to prove to the boss the necessity of the kind of service their agency is giving.

Everywhere in industry I found an atmosphere of militancy. There seemed to be neither trusted leadership nor definite plan of action on either side of the battle-line—and, frankly, the battle was going on. It is this lack of leadership which either saves us from an industrial outbreak or deprives us of an industrial peace. There is an increasing impatience on the part of labor with anything except that which promises prompt action and immediate relief. But it is also obvious that there is a tightening up on the part of the extreme conservatives among employers. For a time after the war it appeared that they had recognized the fact that the workers had entered upon a new era and that it was impossible to go back to the conditions that existed before the war. Then came the organized movements against alleged "Reds" and radicals of every kind, which had at least some justification, with the result that there has developed a conservatism among some employers which simply invites extreme radicalism on the other side.

I SPENT several days in Lackawanna, near Buffalo, when the Lackawanna Steel Company was attempting to secure relief from the New York State law which required one day's rest in seven, visiting the homes of the workingmen and interviewing saloon-keepers, boarding-house keepers, storekeepers, and others who knew the facts regarding the situation in the mills. I found the assertion general that the steel company was already violating the law by working some of its men seven days a week.

The company's chief argument was that none of its competitors, all of which were outside the State, observed one day's rest in seven; that there was no evidence that the operatives wished the



Bishop John H. Vincent

The Bishop applauded Mr. Stelzle's advocacy of a Sunday excursion for the poor of New York's tenements

statute strictly enforced; and that the scarcity of labor was such that it was impossible to hire sufficient men to comply strictly with the statute. The Federal Council of Churches was fighting the company's request, in alliance with several State-wide organizations having to do with industry, sociology, and religion.

When I was in Lackawanna, I learned that the pressure of the work done by the men in the plants and the inferiority of their living conditions were freezing them out as they approached their fortieth birthday. Comparatively few men over forty-five were working in the mills. The death rate in Lackawanna was 24.5 per thousand of the population, as against 13.5 per thousand in New York City itself. There were 164 saloons in the town, one to every ninety persons, and twenty saloons within two blocks of one of the main gates of the plant, before whose bars men stood five and six deep and drank beer and whisky as they rushed out of the mills at the noon hour and at the close of the day, because of their exhausted condition.

The argument that the men wanted to work seven days a week was countered in part by the contention that if any man desired to work seven days in a steel mill, there were just two reasons why: either his wages were so small that he was compelled to work, or he had become so sodden because of the seven-day week that his finer sensibilities had become blurred. The question was raised whether a workingman had the right to work seven days a week continuously. If it was a bad thing for a man's family and for the State that he injured himself physically and mentally by working seven days in the week, if he was likely to become a charge on society, if he should injure other workingmen, then the State had a right to insist that he should not be permitted to work a seven-day week.

IT was my conviction that the churches of America should engage in a campaign for the conservation of life. No other organization could possibly conduct such a campaign without enormous expense and the building up of a tremendous machine; but the churches were already in a position to do the work as far as equipment was concerned. They had the buildings, organization, membership, influence, motive power, and the money to meet all expenses.

Detailed plans were set up whereby the entire proposal was to be organized. But then came the war; human life was counted very cheap. It was apparently no time to promote a campaign for the conservation of human life, and the proposal was shelved. But here is still a task which the Church may take up at any time with great honor to itself and with boundless benefit to all humanity.

I have always instinctively rebelled against the tyranny of the pious Sunday in the lives of working people. To have one day's rest in seven is highly essential, but to pass tyrannical laws as to what may be done or may not be done on this seventh day of rest has often been carried to such extremes that Sunday has become a nightmare to many workers. A prominent preacher in New York City once "marveled" that God did not cause the Metropolitan Tower, with its fifty stories of steel and stone, to fall upon the "Sabbath breakers" in the park in Madison Square. If this gentle soul would have taken the time to study the tired and worn-out men and women who were sitting upon the benches in the park, trying to escape from their stuffy little quarters, he probably would have been more sympathetic in his expression. The depth of their depravity was reading such scraps of newspaper as they could borrow from one another.

There are hundreds of thousands of people in our large cities to whom Sunday offers the only relief from the monotony of their daily toil at any time of the year, and it must not be forgotten that the Sunday recreational problems of

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a big industrial city cannot easily be understood by people who have always lived in the suburbs or in country towns. To close recreational centers on Sunday, whether they are concerts, movies, art galleries, or libraries, merely because those who patronize them will not go to church is, to say the least, a sign of mighty poor sportsmanship on the part of the churchman, and yet that is frequently the principal argument used against having people enjoy Sunday as they prefer to spend it. The fairer thing is to make the church so attractive and appealing that men and women will see that it is better to go to church on Sunday than anywhere else.

At Chautauqua, New York, where I was speaking one day, Bishop John H. Vincent the founder of the mother Chautauqua, presided at the meeting. In answer to a question from the audience, I said that I favored the hiring of a string of big barges and having the working people in the intolerable tenements during the summer taken for a trip out on Long Island Sound, where they might spend Sunday instead of sweating and swearing at home. It was most refreshing to hear the clapping of the Bishop's hands.

To a preacher who protested against a Sunday program which I had set up in the tenement district, saying that I was not justified in doing these things on the "Lord's Day," I once replied:

"It may be the 'Lord's Day' up where you live, but it's the devil's day down where I work."

In the course of the next installment Mr. Stelzle tells what happened when a sheriff summoned him to appear before the grand jury

Porto Rico Asks for Self-Government

And a Chance to Help

By WINTHROP CHAMBERLAIN

Associate Editor of the Minneapolis "Journal"

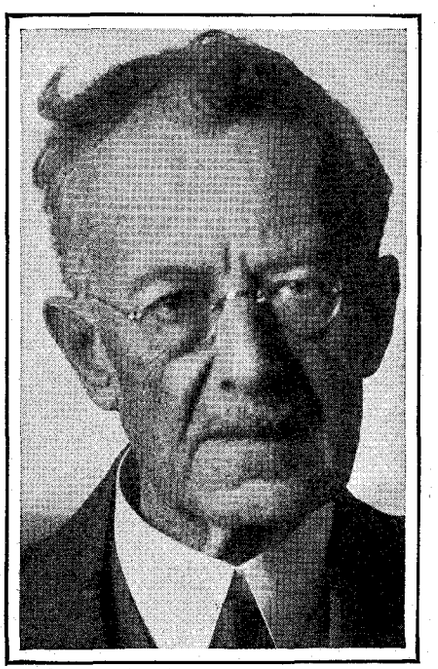
THE ancient quarrel of England and Spain, settled long ago in Europe when the Great Armada was destroyed, has somehow persisted down through the centuries in the Americas. The New World is half Anglo-Saxon and half Latin, and neither quite understands or really likes the other half.

The North American and the South American—who can bring them together in amity and mutual understanding? Who can interpret one to the other? Who can break down the barriers of dislike that shut off from each other the two cultures, so dissimilar, so distinct in origin, and so diverse in their modern manifestations?

If we of the great Republic listen intently, we shall hear a small, clear voice coming up from the West Indies, saying, "I can." It is the voice of Porto Rico.

Consider this island, smallest of the Greater Antilles, separating the Atlantic and the Caribbean, holding the densest agrarian population in the Western Hemisphere. Of all the islands that the great Christopher discovered, this alone flies the Stars and Stripes to-day—a significant and useful fact, if rightly used.

Let us see about Porto Rico. Spain held it four hundred years, colonized it, fortified it, exploited it. Here was one seat of her empire in the West Indies. Hither came swart Spaniards, touched with Moorish blood, from the south of Spain. Here were raised the "gold crops" Spain wanted—coffee, sugar, tobacco. The slavers brought Negroes, too, but not in such numbers as to the other West Indies, so that Porto Rico to-



Wide World

Governor Horace M. Towner

day is more predominantly white than some of our Southern States. About thirty per cent of her million and a third population are black or mulatto. The remainder are pure whites, some of the Hidalgo blood and many more of Spanish peasant origin. The aboriginal Carib Indian blood has almost completely disappeared.

General Nelson A. Miles occupied Porto Rico in the Spanish-American War. The Spaniards had gone, and there was no resistance—rather did the Porto Ricans welcome the invaders with flowers and wine. The Treaty of Paris gave Porto Rico absolutely to the United States. There was no setting up of a limited independence, as in Cuba.

But just before the Spanish-American War began the man upon whom the Porto Ricans look as their George Washington, Luis Muñoz Rivera, had gone to Madrid and, by taking clever advantage of the political situation, had secured for his islanders a grant of partial autonomy. It was Madrid's reply to the "Cuba Libre" attempt to gain autonomy by revolution. Porto Rico was the good child, and Cuba the bad one. But scarcely had Muñoz returned to San Juan to set up the new governmental machine, when the explosion that sank the Maine made the war with Spain inevitable. The fortunes of that war threw Porto Rico into the lap of the United States, which had neither the experience nor the Constitutional machinery for governing insular possessions.

When General Miles assured the people of the fertile little island he had captured that "the Constitution follows the flag," they rejoiced. The flag arrived in 1898, and still waves over El Morro and the Government House. But the Constitution stays on the continent. Having, indeed, been made expressly for continental uses, it is not a good sailor. It does not operate in our insular possessions. Upon Congress has fallen the task of providing substitute constitutions for that "American Empire" which the founding fathers did not foresee, or, at any rate, provide for.

The first attempt of Congress in Porto Rico's behalf was the Foraker Act of 1900. It made the fatal mistake of providing an upper house in the Legislature

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made up of chiefs of departments, who were thus called upon both to legislate and to administer. Congress amended the Foraker Act in 1909, but the patchwork was not much improved. Then Muñoz took up again the work of seeking autonomy for his people. At the age of fifty he came to Washington as Porto Rico's Commissioner. He was able to speak scarcely a word of English. But he quickly mastered the language, in order that he might make before the committees of Congress an argument so masterly that in 1917 the Jones Act, which forms the present Constitution of Porto Rico, was passed.

Briefly, it granted American citizenship to all Porto Ricans, established manhood suffrage, and set up a government in which the islanders were permitted to elect their own bicameral Legislature, but in which the Governor, appointed by the President, is almost supreme, since he has the appointive and veto powers. He names four of the six departmental heads, subject to confirmation of the insular Senate, and the President names the other two and an auditor, subject to the approval of the United States Senate.

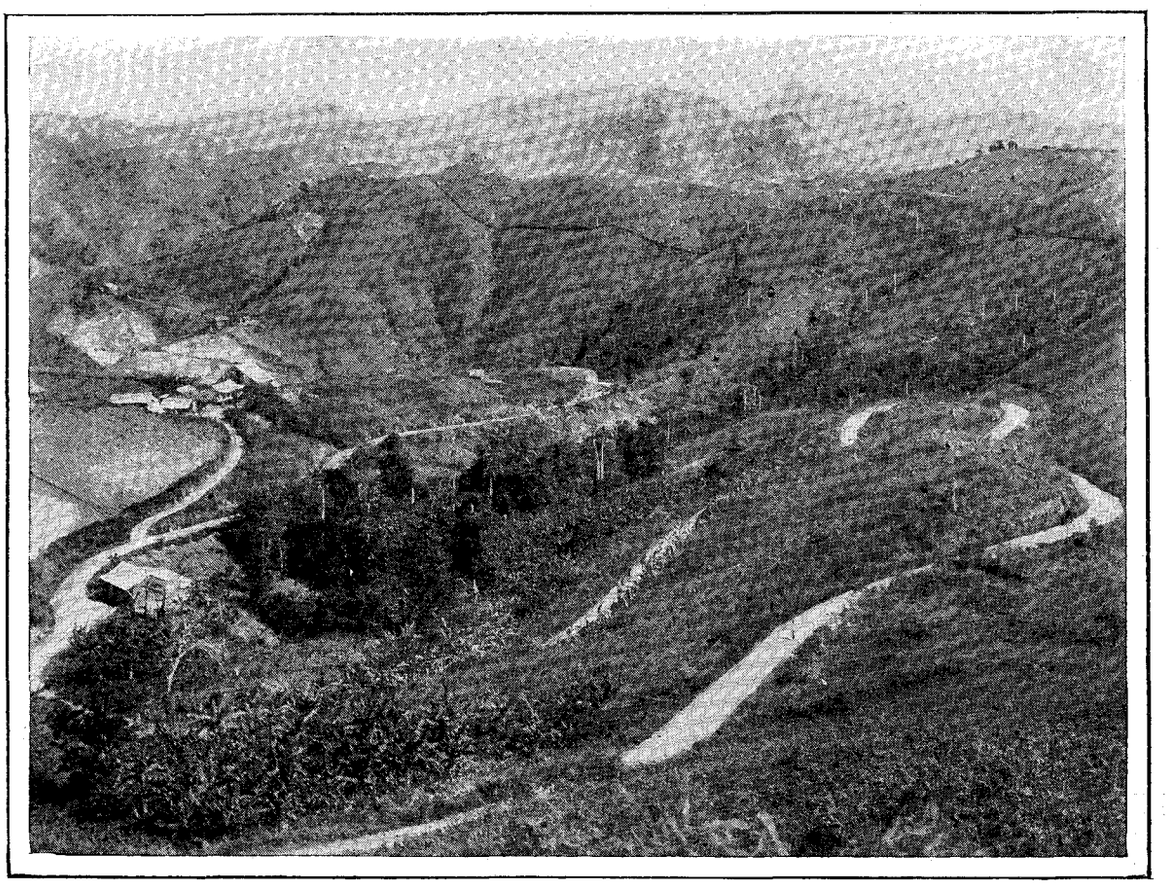
The Jones Act was a long step toward autonomy for Porto Rico, but it went only part way. It was the best Muñoz could get, and he returned to his beloved island, only to pass away within a year, his work half done—a Moses who had twice viewed the promised land of autonomy, but had not been able to lead his people into it.

Obviously, the quality of Porto Rico's government now depends largely on the kind of a Governor sent from Washington. If he is named to pay a political debt, as E. Mont Riley, of Kansas City, was named by President Harding, and looks on the job merely as an opportunity for selfish exploitation, it will be a pretty bad sort of government. But if an able and honest man is sent, such a man as the present Governor, Horace M. Towner, of Iowa, whom President Harding sent to correct his first mistake, it is likely to be an efficient, progressive government.

The people of Porto Rico are proud of their American citizenship and eager to show themselves worthy of it by undertaking to govern themselves. They want to elect their own Governor. So they have buried their political and party differences to unite in that request. They have shelved the independence movement, and have brought all shades of opinion, whether Unionist or Republican, together in the "Alianza." Only the Socialists remain outside, and their strength is negligible. The Alianza does not ask Statehood, which is a luxury Porto Rico cannot afford, but which remains the dream of the Republican or minority wing. The Porto Ricans do not want the strings that bind them to the United States cut, not only because of sentiment, but because they must continue to send us their sugar and tobacco duty free or suffer economic disaster. Indeed, they want the American connection maintained in good working order.

Uncle Sam now handles their mails, collects their customs, runs their lighthouses, furnishes their postage-stamps and their currency, maintains their army garrison (which is recruited, however, entirely from the natives), helps solve their agricultural, health, educational, and economic problems. If a fuller measure of autonomy were granted, these and other similar connections between the island and Washington would be maintained. And then there are the American millions invested in insular enterprises.

Judge Córdova Dávila, who succeeded Señor Muñoz as Porto Rican Commissioner in Washington, introduced a bill in the last Congress granting Porto Rico the right to elect its own Governor. It was, unselfishly enough, favored by Governor Towner himself, who to his long experience as a member of the Insular Affairs Committee of the House had now added a close first-hand knowledge of the island and its people. The bill passed the Senate, but failed of consideration in the House, although recommended for



A Porto Rican Highway

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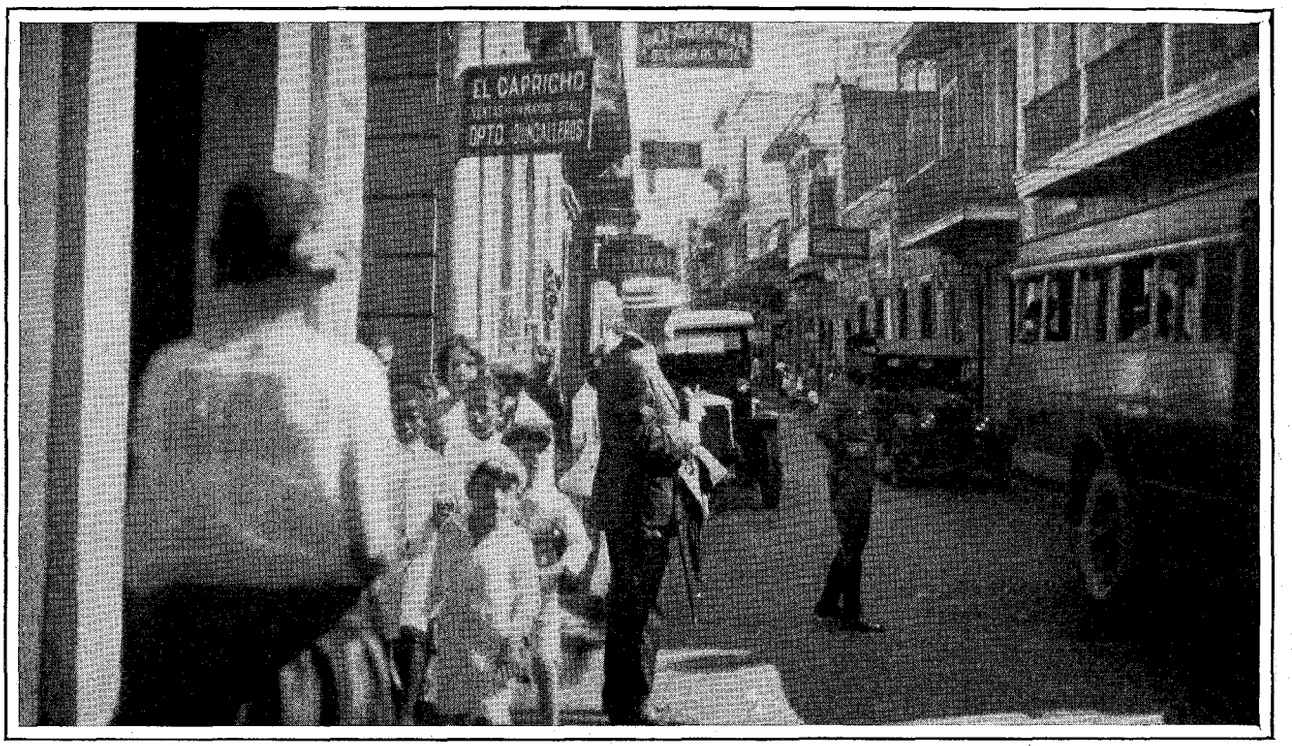

A street scene in San Juan, the bustling capital of Porto Rico

passage by the Committee on Insular Affairs. It has been reintroduced in the present Congress, and Governor Towner, after two more busy years at San Juan, tells me that he is more than ever in favor of it.

This change is the dearest wish of the Porto Rican people. It is to them the touchstone by which to test the sincerity of the American people, the value of their American citizenship. If Congress will make this *beau geste,* the pride of Porto Rico will be touched, her heart will be won.

When I visited Porto Rico recently and motored all over the lovely valleys and verdure-clad mountains, covering nearly half of the fifteen hundred miles of fine hard-surfaced roads that have been built during the American occupation, this was the favorite topic of native leaders with whom I talked everywhere—of Señor Antonio Barceló, President of the Senate, editor of "La Democracia," a leading daily of San Juan, and Unionist leader; of Walter McK. Jones, of Villalba, the only American-born member of the Legislature, and a thoroughgoing Porto Rican by adoption; of Señor E. Georgetti, sugar millionaire, financier, and bosom friend of Muñoz; of Mayor Guillermo Vivas, of Ponce; of Senator Martínez, coffee magnate, of Mayaguez; of Senator Aponte, leading lawyer of Arecibo; of Señor Adriano González, successful contractor and builder of irrigation works, also of Arecibo; and of many others of similar types. Men like these said to me, in effect:

"If Congress should grant this boon to Porto Rico, it would be a striking demonstration of justice and generosity to the only Spanish-American people under North American rule. While binding us Porto Ricans to you with ties of gratitude, you would be at the same time giving convincing evidence to Latin America that it had misjudged you, for here would be a gesture of friendship and confidence surpassing in some ways your freeing of Cuba."

What could not Porto Ricans do for us Americans of the Northern Continent in bringing about a better understanding with the Americans of the Southern Continent? What would they not do? Already our State Department, I am told, has found educated young Porto Ricans invaluable as attachés of our legations and consulates in South and Central America. Heirs of the ancient Spanish culture of their own island, educated in our colleges, understanding North American precipitancy and forthrightness, as well as South American postponement and indirection, these young liaison officers of diplomacy have already proved their worth.

But could the Porto Ricans govern themselves well? Have they the temperament and gift for it? I am convinced that they have. What the peoples of Argentina, Chile, Peru, and other republics to the south can do Porto Rico can do. But an Anglo-Saxon type of rule is not to be expected. The Porto Ricans, like other Latin peoples, are accustomed to follow their leaders, to take their policies and measures from their leaders. They have not the Anglo-Saxon bent for individualism, for government based on local political units. The police force of the island, for example, is under the control and direction of the insular Government, and not of the various cities and villages.

Thus we should probably have in Porto Rico, as in the South American countries, a government of the best people, of the trusted leaders. But the arbitrament of the ballot-box would be peacefully accepted, and in the main it would be fairly obtained. Porto Rico has among its million and a third population far less of the unruly and lawless element than Cuba, for example. There would be the clash of parties and of rival leaders, but there would always be the watchful eye of Washington upon them, and they would, I verily believe, "behave." For the ultimate power would remain in Congress.

At bottom, the problems of Porto Rico are not so much political as economic. They arise out of over-population and under-education. There is the almost universal hookworm disease, and there are the maladies for which it throws down the barriers—tuberculosis, sprue, and malaria. There is the problem of nutrition, which the famous Dr. Bailey K. Ashford, arch-enemy of the hookworm and head of the Porto Rico School of Tropical Medicine, says is the most fundamental problem of all. But that is another, and a mighty interesting story.

But just because the political problem is sentimental, it looms large. The United States has been generous to Porto Rico in everything but this. It has taken no tribute, imposed no tariffs, but has made things easy for the insular Government. The stimulus of American

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occupation has pushed Porto Rico, which before the Spanish-American War was about on an equal footing with Jamaica, so far ahead that it now exports nine or ten times as much annually as that British-owned island.

Shall we not now give Porto Rico the boon she so yearns for—self-government?

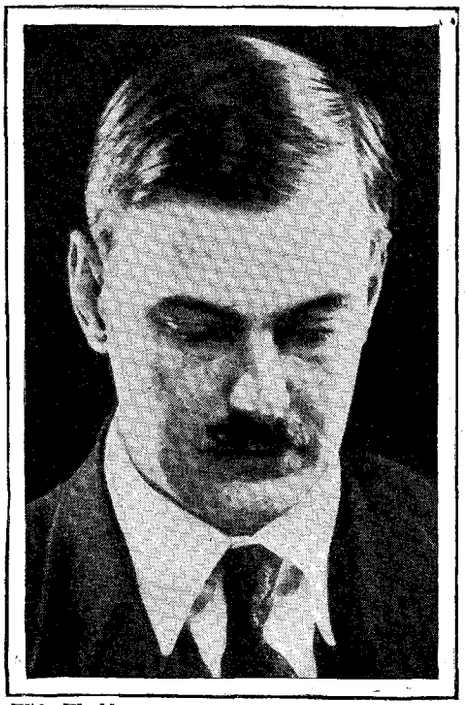
The Molding of Michigan

A State University Aloof from Politics

By GEORGE MARVIN

MICHIGAN, the State and the University, thinks greatly of Marion Le Roy Burton, "the great man who gave the best of his great life to Michigan." President Burton died in February, 1925, at Ann Arbor, after only four years of work on his dedicated tasks for the University and, through the University, for the State of Michigan. He was a great builder. And yet nothing in his four years of what came to be a valedictory service hurt him more—hurt his own sense of the value of his service more—than a statuette, intended to honor his constructive work for the State University, representing him with the hammer of a material builder in his hand.

Under President Burton the University of Michigan was materially recreated. The process began in 1919, and is still going on. Hardly any other educational institution of the same age has undergone a similar transformation in its adaptation to the popularizing of "education." The very great and general increase in university enrollment that followed immediately after the war created conditions of unprecedented difficulty that each institution had to face as best it could. In a measure these conditions were aftermath of the war, but the war did not produce the big problem of adaptability; it merely brought to a head prematurely processes which had been developing for twenty years or more. The State universities suffered most from the inundation of students; their bars were down for the native-State born and most of them were debarred from adequate selective requirements affecting non-resident applicants. It was not only easier to get in, it was far cheaper to remain in; tuition was either remitted entirely or commutable in a variety of ways. The bare subsistence in food and lodging obtainable in university communities under-bid by a large margin living expenses in other communities. Tributary streams to the flood were back eddies created from hundreds of thousands of discharged young men in an olive-drab state of mind, geared to war excitements, and without a stimulating occupation; an upshooting realization of



Wide World

Clarence C. Little

the supposed advantages of co-educational institutions for women's ever-widening ambitions; and, permeating the entire post-war polity, the social motive driving unprecedented hordes to storm academic strongholds for the convenient badges that pass in this land of the free and home of the brave for class distinction.

Particularly hard hit by this Visigothic immigration were the State universities of the Middle West. Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Indiana had conservancy problems on their hands closely paralleling those of the Mississippi River Levee Boards. In the last ten years the student population of Ann Arbor has more than doubled; three thousand extra applicants for admission, a whole college in themselves, struck the University of Michigan in one year. On the crest of this post-war flood Dr. Burton rode into office in 1920. Of necessity his immediate job was one of expediency; it was not a question of repairing the levees, but of impounding and utilizing the flood waters. Under similar stress on the Pacific coast a delegation of Japanese students at Berkeley applied for admission to Leland Stanford University, stating that they had pursued their studies for two years at the University of California standing up, and would appreciate a chance to continue them sitting down.

Burton's first task at Michigan was to find a place for the excess enrollment he was obliged to accept to sit down in. Conceding nothing of his educational theory, he nevertheless subordinated it during the necessary interval in which he was called upon to face the condition of material response to urgent demand. He set to work to build a bigger University of Michigan. Money for war memorials flowed patriotically into enduring structures; alumni loyalty started other streams. Private endowment needed suggestion and co-operation, and then a harmonizing with the general plan of expansion. He touched the rock of legislative appropriations, and it gave forth a cascade of nine million dollars from the people of the State. So Dr. Burton, indefatigably and wisely, made his greater mold wherein he hoped to fashion a finer clay. While building a far bigger university, he never lost sight of his appointed task—to mold a better one. Then came the Angel of the Darker Drink and called him. In a very literal sense he gave himself to the University.

The beneficiary was and is worthy of such a gift. Sharing many of their characteristics, Michigan is nevertheless to be distinguished from the other institutions of supposedly and nominally "higher learning" belonging to the States carved out of the original Northwest Territory, namely, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Chartered in 1837, it is the oldest of them all. This is a venerable foundation for the Middle West, although the State Universities of North Carolina and Virginia, on the Atlantic seaboard, antedate it by several years, many institutions privately endowed in the original thirteen colonies are much older, and Harvard College, the oldest of all surviving educational institutions in the United States, began its long life at Cambridge just two hundred years before. Partly because of this comparative antiquity Michigan is in flavor the most Eastern of the Western universities. One of the largest of all

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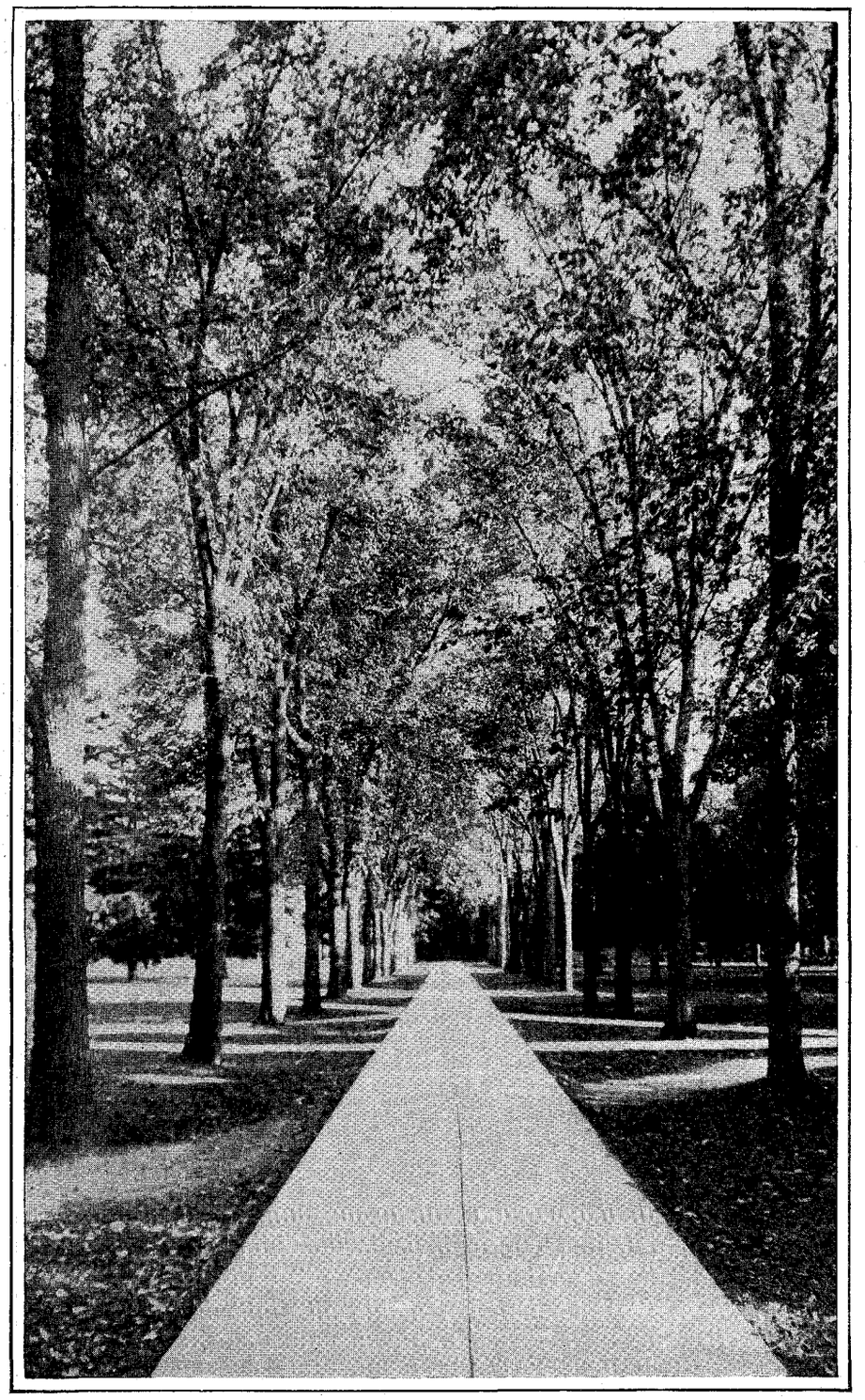

A campus walk, University of Michigan
(Andrew D. White planted these trees or saw that they were set out)

universities in the United States, with an enrollment of degree candidates running well over twelve thousand, it has remained, by comparison with such polyglot and unco-ordinated assemblages as Columbia or California, a closer corporation of integrated members. In manner and in manners, in orientation, in general state and attitude of mind, in *savoir faire*, the student body seems to move and have its young being more in the academic Eastern key of Cambridge, Princeton, or Williamstown. This detachment has long been recognized or apprehended by the younger sister institutions, as the songs of the Illini, composed at the rival seat of football and learning in Champaign-Urbana, indicate:

> Don't send my boy to Harvard,
> The dying mother said;
> Don't send him up to Michigan,
> I'd rather he were dead.

So runs one of the chanteys; and another one goes:

> Sing me a song of college days,
> Tell me where to go:
> Northwestern for her pretty girls,
> Wisconsin where they row;
> Michigan for her chappies,
> Purdue for jolly boys, etc.

Another difference is the separation of the Agricultural College from the University of the State. At Wisconsin and Illinois farm educational interests and academic and scientific foundations are closely identified and administratively united, and so they are at Minnesota even though there physically far apart; but at Ann Arbor they are kept entirely distinct. Whatever the compensating disadvantages, this segregation makes for greater solidarity and homogeneity. Neither is there here by comparison, for example, with Kansas or Wisconsin, so great a diffusion of the University's vitality over the entire commonwealth in the various departments of extension work, though the central administration at Ann Arbor, with the same teaching personnel, does maintain outside courses for workers in the neighboring city of Detroit and elsewhere, corresponding to the establishment of University College in Chicago, but with no separate buildings or plant.

The important thing to appreciate in these related facts is the sense and the reality of detachment which Michigan enjoys beyond the State universities with which it is grouped in sports or affiliated and associated in origins and educational purposes. State law emphasizes this detachment by providing two separate Boards of Regents, one for the "U. of M." and another for Michigan State College (of agriculture). Moreover, the University Regents are not, as in the case of Wisconsin, appointed by the Governor, but are elected at large by the voters of the State for overlapping terms of eight years each. Accordingly, Michigan, to its great material and spiritual advantage, has always been able to keep aloof from political influence, whether it be in the form of intermittent partisan squabbles, as in the regrettable case of Kansas, or in the interpenetration and use of "Old Bob" La Follette's Wisconsin. Additional freedom comes with exemption from the provisions of the Morrill Act which has saddled the other land-grant universities of the Northwest Territory—according to their consciences—with either the duty or the *noblesse oblige* of military training. The working majority of public opinion in the State of Michigan, "sold" on automobile ideals, backs up State law and local tradition in decreeing "hands off" from their self-starting automotive university.

This was the kind of healthily and inspiringly independent State institution that Marion Burton inherited from his four predecessors in office. Materially it was a challenge; morally, spiritually, it was a mission. He accepted it in both senses, but in the rapid and impressive

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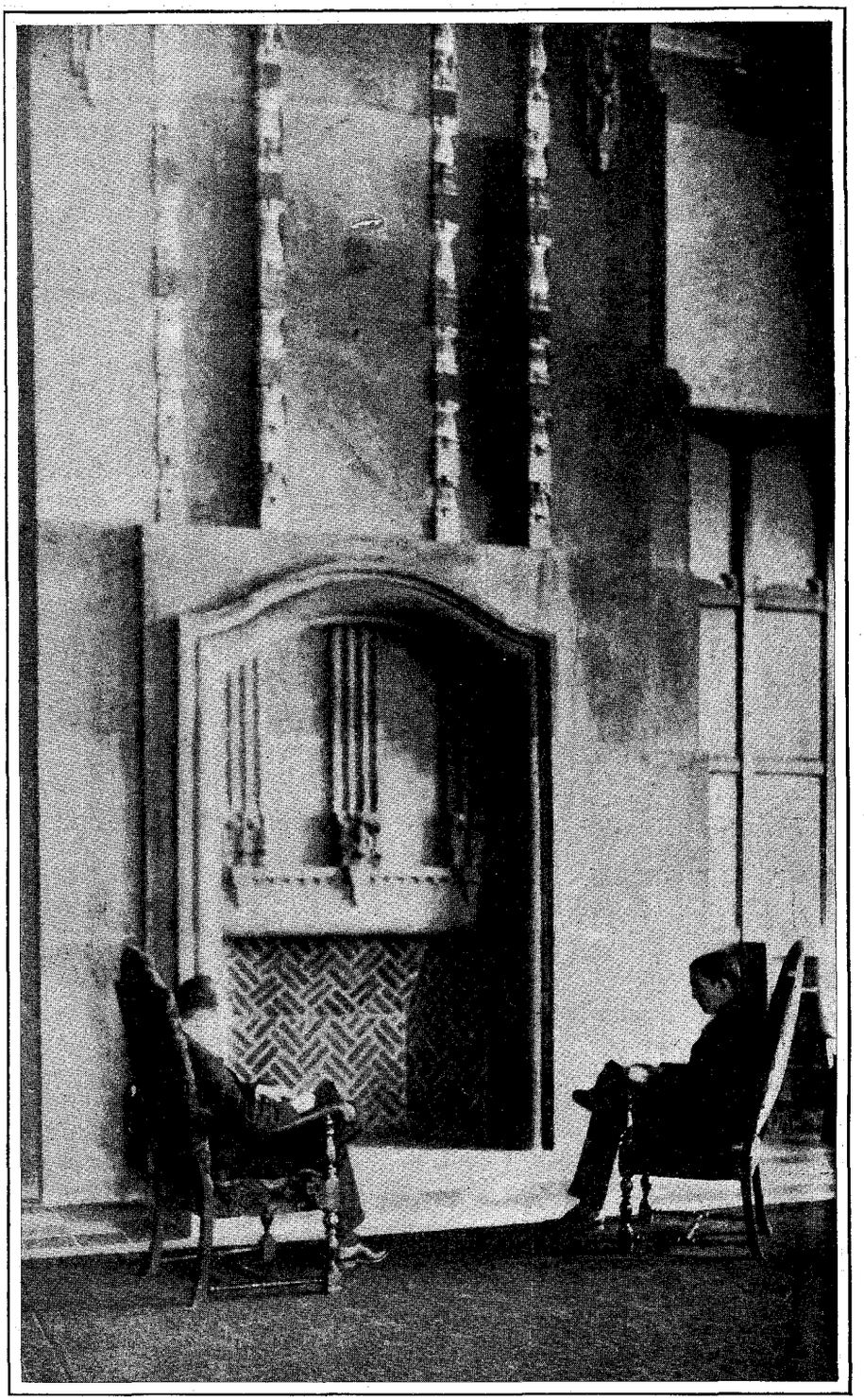
accomplishment of the more obvious building the less obvious molding was for the time being obscured. Let it be said, therefore, in justice to him and to the alumni who loyally stood with him, that, very rarely among American institutions, Michigan has doubled in size without a corresponding loss of relative values. This University belongs to the very small class of popular enterprises which has responded to the urge for quantity production without radical sacrifices of quality. None of the five Presidents of Michigan were handicapped by submergence in a great municipality. Only a short hour's railroad journey from Detroit, the University community is nevertheless the very antipodes of the motor metropolis. Almost near enough geographically to catch on an eastern breeze the smell of lacquered tin, philosophically it is far, far away from Ford.

Like Hanover and Dartmouth, the town and gown of Princeton, or the Columbia of "Missouri," Ann Arbor and the University of Michigan are identical, coeval, coterminous. A delightful tree-arcaded residential town of faculties and fraternities surrounds the inner city of learning that the State and the alumni, its benefactors, and its great-spirited President built wherein to house their idea of a university. There are hills and a great hospital; a river winds through the valley down below. Fry Field bulks up as big in the landscape as modern intercollegiate "sport" with its publicity bulks in the day's work. Yost's Field House, where an entire football gridiron is laid out indoors, bears tribute to many championships and to the healthy influence in undergraduate life exercised during twenty-three years of continuous service by a famous coach. Everything pertaining to the University centers in a comparatively small area in Ann Arbor. President Burton and his predecessors had the advantage of dealing with a close corporation and a closer neighborhood.

This advantage the new President, Dr. Clarence C. Little, inherited when he took over the executive responsibility of one of the finest educational plants in this country at the time of his inauguration in October. What is he going to do with it? A biologist, an athlete mentally as well as physically, at thirty-seven a very young man for his office, he finds his hands left free. In his hands, however, burns the torch handed on by his predecessor, the torch of what President Burton called in his last Annual Report to the Board of Regents "the Vital Factor in University Life."

Photographs can give a very inadequate idea of the beauty and great propriety of the Lawyers' Club at Ann Arbor. In these American Inns of Court a Michigan law student finds all that is most dignified and venerable in the background of his profession combined with great comfort and convenience. The place looks as though merely to live there might be a liberal education. With the exception of Hart House, at the University of Toronto, no university social center can well compare in service size with the Michigan Union, with its more than sixty guest rooms; its banquet-room, where last summer the American Bar Association, 450 strong, plus their wives and relatives, sat down to luncheon at one time; its thousands of graduates and undergraduates comfortably at home in it every day. These are merely two of the many outward and visible signs—the model high school, engineering shops and laboratories, University Hospital, Dental College, physics laboratory, Literary College, Clements Library, Yost Field House, Medical School, and new gymnasium—of President Burton's constructive stewardship, the striking real estate substantiation for that statuette with the hammer in its hand.

But what President Burton would have



Reading in front of the fireplace in Pendleton Library at Michigan University

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cared most to be remembered for are the measures that he took to counteract or, rather, to fill the buildings that rose up during his administration of the University and will always be associated with his name.

"Buildings in themselves," said he, "are valued very little by the officers of this University, who have been so much engrossed in the erection of new structures. The building is merely the effective tool necessary for carrying on the task of education. Only because it is an indispensable tool are we concerned with the whole subject." For instance, he founded the Fellowship of Creative Art and got Robert Frost, its first fellow, to live and move and have his inspirational being for a year at Ann Arbor. Then he asked Robert Bridges from Oxford, and now Jesse Lynch Williams holds the same fellowship for the current year. Robert Frost comes back to stay on a permanent basis, occupying a newly created chair of Letters. Cooperation with the International Institute of Education brings distinguished lecturers and demonstrators across the seas, and the School of Music presents to the University community music and musicians of the highest living quality. Available salaries of vacant chairs or of professors on leave of absence are devoted to productive use in bringing to Ann Arbor men of outstanding accomplishment in various fields, such as Dean Kalaw, of the University of the Philippines; Eliel Saarienen, of Helsingfors, the Finnish creator of original ideas in architecture; and Sir Paul Vinogradoff, of Oxford.

Marion Le Roy Burton, who might have been Governor of the State and Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, preferred to remain a missionary of a hope that has become in the National life, if not forlorn, at least in great measure forgotten.

"In the name of democracy," President Burton wrote in the valedictory Report to the Board of Regents already mentioned, "we owe it to one another, to the students, and to the world of higher education, to give increasing recognition to the vital factor of university life—a persistent emphasis upon the higher values. Various methods will prove helpful in realizing such a purpose. *These methods must not be mechanical, for nothing but the spirit of man will make a true university.*"

Capitalized Communisn

By Don C. Seitz

When Mr. Seitz tells you that communism is capturing America, don't get too alarmed. Find out first what he means by communism

UNCONSCIOUSLY, through capitalization, communism is capturing the United States. Under our war-scare laws, "Reds" are rigorously excluded from our midst if they strive to come in by importation, yet, without the least alarm, we are accepting the communizing of capital, and the President of the United States is urging that we do it some more. This he does with a straight face and his back against the European door.

"Communism" is supposed to be the fearful foe of capitalism, but it fits in well with capitalization. The two things are widely different. "Capitalism" is concentrated wealth, made potent in a few hands against the common interest. "Capitalization" is the selling of earning power to the public at large, so that it may both provide and earn the profits. This has been going on in America on an enormous scale since the beginning of the World War. Huge corporations and combinations have absorbed most of the country's capital and a lion's share of its earning power.

This process was once regarded as a menace. A Sherman Anti-Trust Law was passed to prevent it, and cartoons of the trusts were used liberally into scaring the common people to vote for Bryan. Many did, but not enough to bust the trusts, which are now quite safe because of the new communism.

Outside of Henry Ford, who is solus in his corporation and, by playing a lone hand, has made himself the richest man (visible) in the world, other magnates have parted with their holdings in a great measure and passed them into the pockets of the public, out of which come their earnings and back into which, in a great measure, they go.

This is peculiarly the case with public service corporations, beginning with the greatest, the American Telegraph and Telephone Company. Its capital is around $2,000,000,000, its earnings colossal in their total—seven per cent in distribution. This is guaranteed. Rates can be legally raised by its subsidiaries to keep up the dividend requirements. It constantly requires new capital to extend its lines. Formerly this was acquired by flotations through bankers. Now it is secured in the greater part by sales to subscribers. The ownership of $1,000 worth of stock provides a return sufficient to cover the average telephone bill. In effect, therefore, the user owns his phone. He receives the service and his dividends replace its cost. This is the perfection of communism.

The same practice is coming to prevail among other public service corporations, of whom there are 21,113 all told in operation, including those engaged in transportation. But few approximate the A. T. & T. in size, yet some are gigantic, as they must be when forty-five of them divide $706,835,314 of the total profits of $1,257,409,856 accruing to the 21,113.

Manufacturing corporations are likewise saturating the public with securities. The big fish are few, but of krakan size. The Internal Revenue Department credits 85,199 such concerns with a net earning in the aggregate of $4,271,899,449. Ninety-eight divided up $1,257,409,896. Fifty-five per cent of the grand total went to 598 companies.

It will not do to say that this vast sum found its way into a few pockets. It did not. Through the communizing of capital the greater part was widely distributed.

Further examples could be found in all fields of industry. Even the ownership of real estate is communistically subdivided under the capitalization system, through the operations of the mortgage companies. Concerns loan well up to full value and leave to the theoretical owner the gamble of squeezing his profit from a phantom equity based upon earning power.

Herein lies the rub of the whole system. Supercapitalization, such as has been going on, depends, not upon investment, but earning power. This is apt to operate oppressively in two ways: (1) By maintaining high prices in order to pay dividends; or (2) by failure to earn these, causing loss to the investor, the margin of property behind the security being too small to cover depreciation through lessening of earning power.

Examples in point may be found in

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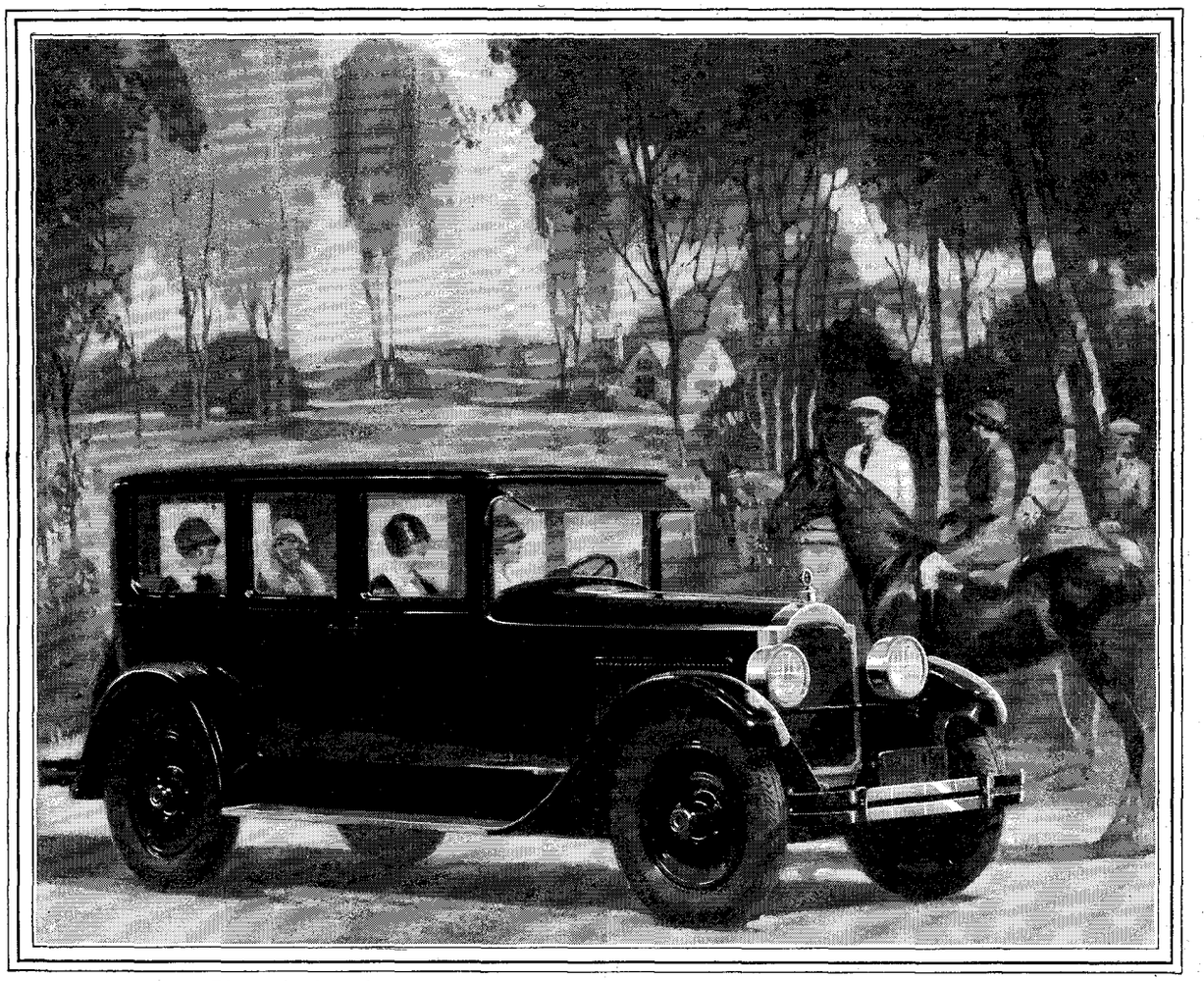

The Packard Six five-passenger Sedan is illustrated. Its cost is $2585 at Detroit, tax added

THE PACKARD MILE COSTS LESS

The average Packard owner drives his car nearly three times as far as the owner of the car most often traded in for a Packard Six.

The depreciation cost per mile is actually more on such cars than on the Packard Six and operating and maintenance charges are never any less.

If it costs less to own a Packard by the mile and no more to run it, why should any one be without its beauty, its comfort and distinction.

The Packard mile does cost less and does give more than any other mile.

Why be without it when the Packard Six may be bought for a thousand dollars less than most men think, and on a budget plan that seldom calls for monthly payments in excess of $150.

PACKARD

Ask The Man Who Owns One

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the communized capitalization of five-and-ten-cent stores. One of these, operating on leaseholds, with the bulk of its stock in trade warehoused by its producers to be delivered on call, and requiring the use of little or no capital, has communized its earning power to the extent of $65,000,000. This has doubled in value on the stock market, now representing $130,000,000, the far greater part of which is based upon earning capacity, not investment *per se* or property.

We have seen the $500,000,000 of good will in the Steel Trust become worth $800,000,000 in the stock market, based entirely on either earning capacity or the capitalization of earnings, now represented in goods or plant.

Much of the vast wealth credited to the United States is in this communized form, and grows each year by the same process. Its soundness depends upon communism, the extent to which the ownership subdivided among consumers can keep up purchases and prices.

Fewer and fewer of the great corporations are under control of even a majority ownership in a few hands. The Telephone Company certainly is not, nor is the Pennsylvania Railroad or the Steel Trust. It is doubtful if the New York Central is "Vanderbilt" property except by tradition. Even in cases of stock control the property really belongs to bondholders, great in number and widely scattered, either through direct holdings or through savings banks and trust companies, which thus invest the bulk of their receipts.

The bank deposits in the country approximate $40,000,000,000. The actual cash in bank and in the public's pockets is a bare one-fifth of this amount. The rest is credit—notes, stocks, or bonds owned or in as collateral.

So that, while the country would appear to be lifting itself by its boot-straps, the situation has one great merit. The people own most of the straps, and the boots are well heeled.

The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND PEARSON

Betwixt and Between

Reviews by ETHEL PARTON

"I DON'T want another biography—not yet," said a woman who once stood beside me at the delivery desk of our home town public library as she returned, with an air of anxious virtue, the final volume of the "Memoirs of the Court" of some queen whose name I could not quite make out as she handed it across. "And I don't want fiction. But don't give me anything too solid. I think maybe I'll take a book of essays. Essays are a sort of betwixt and between."

The point of view, though not accepted by the *intelligentsia,* is not unusual. The estimable lady who expressed it, far as she may be from a fit successor to that Gentle Reader so often in the minds of the elder essayists—a reader, indeed, oftenest imagined of the then less gentle sex—may honestly have enjoyed her book of essays; provided the librarian who chose it discarded the wild thought of Emerson, which I fancied I saw flicker in her eye, and made a discreet and suitable selection.

Not for that reader nor her like did Mr. Robert Lynd achieve in "The Money Box"[1] the sophisticated simplicity, the slightly self-conscious airiness, of his score or more of little essays on ordinary and trivial subjects; but one of them at least, "The New Cat," she could appreciate as well as anybody, and almost certainly would read it aloud to the family and point out how the exasperating behavior of the infatuated owners of Oliver Cromwell resembled that of the Smiths, Browns, or Robinsons when they were so crazy over their new Angora kitten. Nevertheless the appreciative range of nice, comfortable matrons of good literary principle dutifully trying to reduce their allowance of chocolates and fiction remains limited.

[1] The Money Box. By Robert Lynd. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $2.50.

None such need turn to the "Last Essays"[2] of Joseph Conrad, for there is nothing there except for true lovers of literature and the sea. It is a small volume of brief miscellaneous pieces, few of them important, but none included without a real reason either in their own charm and beauty or for some light they cast upon Conrad's character or career. "Geography" and "Some Explorers" and his noble and sailorly tribute to his own ship, the Torrens, are the most interesting.

Fluttering over the pages of "A Book of Modern Essays"[3] in a mood of cheerful expectancy, dipping and sipping to gather a general preliminary idea of who's who and what's what among the thirty-one representative authors and subjects selected by Bruce Welker McCullough and Edwin Berry Burgum, the first thing to arrest attention proved to be the insistence of the compilers upon the timeliness of interest in the essays; and the next, the curiously slight comparative importance attached to form, style, brilliance, and the literary graces. True, they find these things desirable, but they admit that if the chosen examples "do have a fresh and literary flavor, it is that writing of this sort is characteristic of the age we live in." Such happy confidence in the general literary tone is enviable, but it a little damps the anticipations of those who are less certain. Even the reassurance afforded by the opening essay, Mr. Van Wyck Brooks's "Highbrow and Lowbrow," and a glimpse at names of promise beyond is not complete; but confidence increases with progress. Stuart P. Sherman on "What Is a Puritan?" Professor Shorey on "The American Language," "The Novel Démeublé," by Willa Cather—but stay! This is not the proper order of things. It may even be *lèse majesté* or something very like it. Let us turn back and accord precedence to the Head of the Nation, for here is "The Norwegian Migration to America," by Calvin Coolidge.

"More than half of the selections included are by American authors," say the editors. "The largest group of topics is that devoted to American problems. And of these problems the greater number are concerned with the question of American nationality." They might have added that their idea of timeliness does not forbid a backward range of twenty years and that not all of the authors represented are living, though most of them are. Certainly Mr. Coolidge's address written last year for the Norwegian Centennial celebration in Minne-

[2] Last Essays. By Joseph Conrad. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. $2.

[3] A Book of Modern Essays. Edited by Bruce W. McCullough and Edwin Berry Burgum. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.50.

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sota, and so recently received with interest and appreciation, comes within the rules of the game. It is by contrast only that it becomes surprising. After all, essays belong to literature. It is probable that no one would perceive more readily than the unpretentious gentleman in the White House the incongruity of his admission, even as President, into a company of writers which finds no room for either of the two modern Presidents who were also men of letters. Surely there are National problems upon which Woodrow Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt uttered words not yet become untimely? But they are dead, and Mr. Coolidge lives, the center of a phenomenal present popularity, born originally of silence, as theirs of speech, and of a super-Presidential myth which Americans not of the all-receptive movie-minded type watch in the making with amusement, amazement, sympathy, or indignation, according to their temperament. Of course Presidential myths are nothing new; they began with Washington, and even now what an infuriate howl goes up at any incautious attempt to hew him free from the last incasing slats of wooden virtue and the cherry tree! The myth-makers were hopefully busy with Mr. Harding when he died. If this book of essays had been published in his Administration, instead of Mr. Coolidge's, probably still to the exclusion of Roosevelt and Wilson, he would have been represented in it, with a discreet avoidance of his famous reference to Shakespeare's play of "Charles the Twelfth."

That little slip was no great sin, and Mr. Duncan Aikman, who in "The Home-Town Mind" [4] recalls its perpetration, would be the last to think it required apology; literature and the arts he considers naturally outside the sphere of a President, and only to be brought into it at his peril. "The gentlemen who have sat most comfortably and securely in the White House," he says, "have not sought to defile the sonorous absurdities of the official presidentese with innovations suggesting decent taste—excursions into literary criticism were a source of weakness and distrust to the Roosevelt Administration and it took a well press-agented dinner to Texas Rangers to make up the losses. Jefferson, a shrewd and practical man, never mentioned his musical and architectural interests from the stump." Mr. Aikman's book, which includes his recent notable article in "Harper's Magazine," "What Babbitt

[4] The Home Town Mind. By Duncan Aikman. Minton, Balch & Co., New York. $2.50.

JUNE
In America's Normandy

Comparatively few have discovered the charm of June in Quebec. Here is a new-world counterpart of old-world Normandy, in life, in looks, and in language. Now, this quaint country is smiling with Spring. There is sunshine. There are apple blossoms. There is *"bienvenue"* on the lips of the sturdy peasant who passes on the wayside. And always, there is the luxurious comfort of the Chateau Frontenac, which looms there on the heights like the castle of a *grand seigneur*. Come—visit Quebec in June—the Spring of Canada's year. History and beauty dwell here, and in their midst is this most admirable hotel. Enjoy its irreproachable cuisine—its attentive service—its delightful rooms many of which command a view of miles down the mighty St. Lawrence. Come—for now, as ever, Chateau Frontenac bids you welcome!

Information at Canadian Pacific, 344 Madison Avenue at 44th Street, New York; 71 East Jackson Blvd., Chicago; or, Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, Canada.

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FRONTENAC
BIENVENUE À QUÉBEC

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Won't Talk About," is one deeply to interest the thoughtful and catch the attention of the thoughtless—a book of fiery sincerity and of forceful and brilliant execution. Its chapters on "American Fascism," "Uses of Sedition," "Arsenals of Hatred," and the rest are such as to arouse vehement approval or table-pounding dissent. (Personally, I incline to cheer much and to pound a few times, but hard.) Unfortunately, the people who ought most to read what Mr. Aikman has to say are least likely to; but if a Klansman, a Babbitt, or a Fundamentalist does go to bed with a broken leg, steal his favorite magazine and lay the book within reach. It would be an act of good citizenship, though possibly productive of apoplectic complications.

Fiction

THE DEEP SEAM. By Jack Bethea. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.

A fine and well-balanced story. From the start the relations of Christine (the wife of a scoundrel) with the superintendent of a coal mine who has caused the scoundrelly husband to be discharged and black-listed seize the attention. The interest holds firm to the end through exciting incidents and startling developments. The knowledge of the coal industry possessed by the author is minute, but he never lets it bore the reader; rather, he uses it as the chosen background for a struggle between good and evil, distrust and faith. Thus we have an "industrial novel" quite out of the ordinary—dramatic and exciting.

CHILD OF THE WILD. By Edison Marshall. The Cosmopolitan Book Corporation, New York. $2.

Cast up by the sea on the coast of Hopeless Land, seven-year-old Sam somehow survives, lives among Alaskan Indians, and in due time and after many adventures finds his own folks and downs the general belief that he is "half Injun." Just a fair-to-middling tale of its class.

FIRE BRAIN. By Max Brand. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.

"Red Hawk," the red devil of a Texas valley, is no half-way villain. He shoots, stabs, tortures, holds up stages, acquires hundreds of thousands of dollars. He is so acquisitive that some think he must be a white man. Whoever he is, he sure "gets his" in the end. Mystery, danger, plot, love—and plenty of them.

Biography

MEMOIRS OF LÉON DAUDET. Edited and Translated by Arthur Kingsland Griggs. The Dial Press, New York. $5.

An entertaining and unintentionally amusing book by one of those delightful anachronisms, a partisan of the pretender to the throne of France. M. Daudet, son of the famous novelist, really wishes to restore the French monarchy, and to turn somebody or other into Henry V, or, maybe, Jean IV, *Roi de France*, with the white flag and gold lilies and all the rest of it. Here he tells of his acquaintance with authors and statesmen and other public characters in France for the past fifty years.

Humorous Poetry

WHAT THE QUEEN SAID, AND FURTHER FACETIOUS FRAGMENTS. By Stoddard King. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $1.50.

A volume of good light verse is so rare a thing, and such a joy, that we wish highly to commend this one. There are three or four poems in it which we would gladly quote; there is space for only this one:

A writer owned an Asterisk,
And kept it in his Den,
Where he wrote tales (which had large sales)
Of frail and erring men;
And always, when he reached the point
Where carping Censors lurk,
He called upon the Asterisk
To do his dirty work.

At first the gentle Asterisk
Would blush a rosy red,
But, soaked with sin, it soon rushed in
Where Angels fear to tread;
And reveled in the sort of scenes
That run along like this:
"'Nothing can matter . . . but our love . . .'
"Her soul was in that kiss * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * * * * * *"

So well the Writer plied his craft,
His work became the rage,
And, by demand, he turned his hand
To writing for the Stage;
But there the Censor was so kind,
The plane of Art so high,
He needed now no Asterisk
To get his rough stuff by.

An outcast and a wanderer
That Asterisk became;
It knew no trade that really paid
Excepting that of Shame.
Within the playwright's busy Den
The fire was warm and bright,
As, with a sigh, the Asterisk
Went out into the night * * *

History

THE WAR FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE. Vol. VI of A History of the United States. By Edward Channing. The Macmillan Company, New York. $4.75.

Here is a history of the Civil War at once readable and just. If any Northern historian can ever write of this war so as to be acceptable to fair-minded Southerners, Professor Channing has done it here. Such rabid fanatics as that Daughter of the Confederacy who recently declared that Lincoln's true purpose in the Emancipation Proclamation was to set the Negroes on to assault Southern women would naturally be pleased with nothing short of the speech of the excited secessionists in Charleston in 1860. But to a Northern reader this book seems to be written without bitterness; to grant many of the Southern contentions; and to be the work of a genuine historian who seeks only the truth.

ANDREW JACKSON'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE BRITISH; OR, THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY IN THE WAR OF 1812. By Mrs. Dunbar Rowland. The Macmillan Company, New York. $3.50.

This is an expansion of a lesser volume issued in 1921 as one of the publications of the Mississippi Historical Society. Most of the campaigning was against the civilized Indians, who, being better treated by the English than by their American neighbors, constituted a danger during the War of 1812. The Battle of New Orleans, though fought after the conclusion of peace, restored a lost prestige to American arms and gave Jackson his well-deserved fame as a soldier. The book fills in many details lacking in general history.

Travel

MY AFRICAN NEIGHBORS: MAN, BIRD, AND BEAST IN NYASALAND. By Hans Coudenhove. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $2.50.

"One may read whole books about tropical Africa without feeling its atmosphere with the intensity impressed in a second by the mention, for instance, of a crocodile basking in the sun on a sandbank by a lazy river; or of a solitary elephant standing under a mimosa tree in an expanse of *Sansevieria*, spraying itself with red laterite dust; or of lemurs dancing a fandango on the top of a cocoanut palm in the full moon of Zanzibar." It is not necessary to read much more than that sentence to know that one has in hand a book of distinguished quality. Except for a few months in England in 1898, the author has not been outside of Africa since 1896. Quite satisfied with his exile, he has intensively cultivated the acquaintance of the natives, and of the mongooses, baboons, and ravens of which he writes with so much interest and charm. If there is any fault to be found with the book, it is the somewhat unnecessary profusion of stale foreign phrases. And the title of Count Keyserling's book is not "The Traveling Diary of a Philosopher."

A TROPICAL TRAMP WITH THE TOURISTS. By Harry L. Foster. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $3.

Mr. Foster has frequently favored the public with his impressions of travel in the tropics from the view-point of a lit-

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erary bum, and this volume is neither worse nor better than the others. On this occasion Mr. Foster acted as shepherd for a flock of tourists through the Caribbean and across South America, and on those pages where he is not being a guide-book seems depressed by the character of his charges. He will have the sympathy of any who have experienced the American tourist in group lots, and those who are contemplating such a cruise as he describes will probably enjoy the book.

War Books

FIX BAYONETS! By John W. Thomason, Captain U. S. Marine Corps. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $3.50.

Captain Thomason contrives to revive in these informal essays emotions long dormant—the agonizing sense of impending death when the soldier lies helpless under shell fire, the ecstasy of the assault, the atavistic lust to kill. This is no military *vade mecum* of a Jomini, nor does it faintly resemble the works of Bernhardi and other protagonists of war for its own sake. The author is neither propagandist nor apologist. He is quite simply intent on describing the mental and physical reactions of soldiers in battle. The book can be easily read in an evening, and once begun one does not lay it aside unfinished. Fully as interesting as the text are the illustrations drawn by the author during campaign. Like his prose, they ring true. He portrays Marines and Senegalese in bayonet attacks, soldiers firing, throwing grenades, marching in serried column along the poplar-lined route. This Captain of Marines better than any of his American contemporaries catches the spirit of the man who advances across a stricken field to kill or be killed, and the fascination of war that makes it one of the two supreme emotional experiences. This he has done without apparent effort, displaying the ease not of a technician but of an artist. Without minimizing the horrors of the battlefield, the sights and sounds and smells unholy, or idealizing his characters he manages to convey an impression of the moral greatness of the common man transcending death itself. "Fix Bayonets!" is a triumph of realistic exposition, a book of exceptional distinction.

Miscellaneous

THE LIBERTY BELL: ITS HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE. By Victor Rosewater. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $1.75.

A plain but readable story of the history and traditions of the bell that rang out the proclamation of the birth of the United States; well worth the perusal of all who have visited or hope to visit the old State House in Philadelphia.

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Financial Department

Conducted by WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. The Financial Editor regrets that he cannot undertake the discussion of more than five issues of stocks or bonds in reply to any one inquirer. All letters should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 120 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y.

The German Bond Fraud

HIGHLY colored and enticing broadsides are being mailed to people all over the country telling them how to get rich buying German bonds. To inquirers about these schemes The Outlook has urged extreme caution and has pointed out the difficulty of securing exact information about so complex a situation as this. Now comes the Better Business Bureau of New York with a statement from Hans Kruger, Special Commissioner for German Loans.

Because of the solid fact in it and because, also, of the exposure of barefaced fraud, this statement is published here in full:

"Certain brokerage firms are offering several kinds of Ger-

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man paper-mark bonds to the investing public. The circulars of these firms, containing more or less open and direct misrepresentations of the value of the bonds offered, are meant to give the public the absolutely wrong impression that they have a fair chance, if not the certainty of huge profits.

"For that purpose the brokerage firms issuing these circulars use the trick to publish excerpts from speeches and other utterances of known public and business men recommending investments in German bonds. It is, however, omitted that these speeches apply to the new German bonds issued after the stabilization of the mark either in the new German currency or in the currency of the United States. A further means of making the public misunderstand the true value of the inflation bonds of German cities is to picture the wealth and commercial activities of a city or its inhabitants as guaranteeing those bonds, while of course all this has nothing to do with the case, the revaluation of these inflation bonds proceeding on legally drawn lines which are well known. It is particularly to be regretted that utterances promoting the investment in such new bonds in stable gold currency should be made use of for boosting a type of bond they were never meant for.

"The value of those—either pre- or post-war—paper-mark bonds is to be calculated only on the basis of the revaluation provided for in the German laws of July 16, 1925. Now as to City and Mortgage Bank Bonds, these laws prescribe that the percentage of revaluation is to be figured on the face value of the bonds *only in so far as these bonds have been issued before January 1, 1919.* Concerning all later issues, the percentage is to be figured *on the actual gold value,* which, of course, is a very different matter, considering that at the end of the inflation period in November, 1923, not less than a trillion paper marks represented the equivalent of one single gold mark.

"Now those circulars make the public believe that all those bonds, irrespective at what time they were issued, are going to be revalued at a percentage of the face value.

"Therefore all the big paper-mark amounts printed on the bonds offered must be reduced to the actual gold value *of the paper mark at the official date on which the community or corporation issuing the bonds received the money for them.*

"I have not yet received from Germany an official statement as to the gold value of the different post-war issues, but I have on hand a list of prices paid in

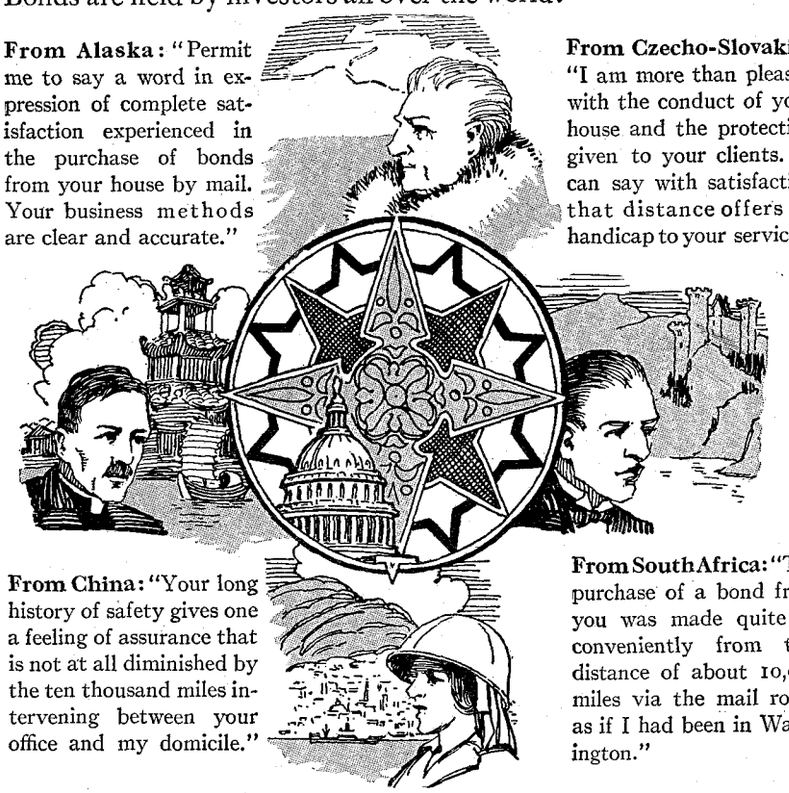
From the FOUR POINTS *of the* COMPASS

come letters expressing confidence in Smith Bonds and satisfaction with Smith Service

MEN and women in 48 states and 33 foreign lands now own First Mortgage Bonds sold by The F. H. Smith Company. Here are extracts from a few of the many letters we have received from distant points, revealing the confidence in which Smith Bonds are held by investors all over the world:

From Alaska: "Permit me to say a word in expression of complete satisfaction experienced in the purchase of bonds from your house by mail. Your business methods are clear and accurate."

From Czecho-Slovakia: "I am more than pleased with the conduct of your house and the protection given to your clients. I can say with satisfaction that distance offers no handicap to your service."



From China: "Your long history of safety gives one a feeling of assurance that is not at all diminished by the ten thousand miles intervening between your office and my domicile."

From South Africa: "The purchase of a bond from you was made quite as conveniently from this distance of about 10,000 miles via the mail route as if I had been in Washington."

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THE OUTLOOK, 120 East 16th Street, New York City

Germany for some of those issues on March 11, 1926. For instance, *Munich Loan of 1923 has been sold at R.M. 1.80 ($0.43) for M. 1,000,000,000, while in one of those circulars M. 500,000 are offered at $40.*

"In the same circular there are offered *M. 1,000,000,000 Frankfurt a/M. 1923's at $45, while they were dealt with in Germany at R.M. 0.50, equal to $0.12 for M. 1,000,000,000.*

"As to the so-called 'Forced Loan,' which is offered in lots with other bonds, there is to be said that this loan, having been excluded from the revaluation, has no value at all." W. L. S.

From Inquiring Readers

ONE of our readers who frequently uses this department to assist him in his investment policy has asked us several interesting questions. He assumes that the bull market is really at an end and that we will soon be in a period of protracted depression. He wants to know how best to keep his funds liquid, and, moreover, just what keeping funds liquid means. For our guidance he classifies his present holdings: high-grade, income-producing real estate, 11 per cent; first mortgages on ditto, 44 per cent; real estate mortgage bonds, guaranteed by surety companies, 18 per cent; foreign government bonds, 22 per cent; public utility bonds, 4 per cent; railroad bonds, 1 per cent.

Our friend suggests that perhaps he had best convert some of his foreign bonds for "old-line" stocks, such as American Telephone, New York Central, Consolidated Gas of New York, United States Steel, and the like.

We give our reply in full, thinking that it may answer queries which others have in mind:

"1. How to prepare for a depression? The simplest and most comprehensive way is to make sure that your investments are as sound as possible, that they are easily marketable, and that they are diversified. Remember that the soundest company is that which has the best and most foresighted management.

"2. Keeping funds liquid means keeping them so that they can be converted into cash at short notice. The maturity of a bond hasn't necessarily anything to do with liquidity, though short-term bonds, in periods of stress, are more easily sold than long-term bonds.

"3. In answering some of your questions it is difficult to be specific because we do not know the nature of the depression which you are assuming. Mortgages on real estate, even first mort-

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gages, will 'go bad' if there is no money to pay the interest. Therefore, it would be well to consider who pays the interest on your various mortgages and bonds, and what would be the probable effect of a depression on each type of business.

"4. Can't answer. (This was the question, Which would suffer most in a depression, stocks or foreign bonds?)

"5. As to putting money into stocks of the type you mention, I should think that this would be wise. You must realize that your stocks may go down after you buy them, but if you are in the good companies, with substantial earning power and sound management, you should run little risk."

HOLDERS of street railway securities have been worried for some time. It is hard to give them any very reassuring information except in particularly favorable instances. "All over the country," we wrote to an inquirer recently, "the situation with regard to securities of this kind is far from satisfactory. The automobile and the motor bus have invaded the field of local transportation. It is very difficult to know what the future will bring forth. It may be the wisest thing to sell and take your loss."

ANOTHER long letter covering varied types of investment:

"Imperial Royalties Company—A good oil speculation; that is to say, not to be considered an investment, but, on the other hand, not to be considered as a gamble.

"Collateral Trustee Shares—A responsible investment trust. We do not, however, regard it as good policy to disburse stock dividends as cash. This is a relatively new trust, and in the absence of more detailed information we should give preference to the Investment Managers Company and the Massachusetts Investment Trust.

"Guaranteed Certificates Corporation—From all we can learn this is a responsible organization which gives the investor the opportunity to put his funds, indirectly, into the commercial paper business. We see no reason why this is not as safe an investment as the average bond, with better opportunity for profit.

"H. H. Franklin—The common, to which I assume you refer, is speculative."

A THOUGHTFUL reader out on the West coast, having made a profit of over $3,000 at present market prices, on some American Telephone stock, wants our view as to taking that profit and putting his telephone money into Studebaker. We demurred:

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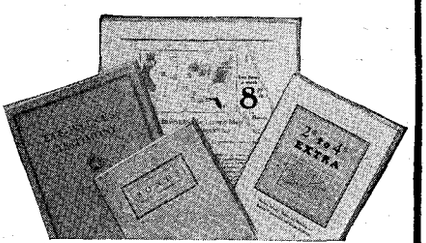

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as an investment stock and consider that it is likely to still more grow in value. It is the parent company of the system and draws profits from other sources than operating.

"Studebaker is a strong company. The common earned $7 a share in 1924, paying only $4. The preferred has earned its dividends many times over.

"Whether the common stock will rise or not we cannot say. It sold up to $151 in 1919. The automobile industry has ups and downs; it is not altogether stable. In our estimation, it is not likely to be as stable as the industrials.

"For these reasons we would suggest that you hold some of your telephone stock; that you make a small investment only in Studebaker; that if you sell telephone, you diversify your funds by buying sound investment stocks about whose value there is little difference of opinion."

ANOTHER letter on a comparison between two well-known rails may interest others:

"Chesapeake and Ohio 6½ per cent preferred is selling about 17 points above its call price. Its dividends are being earned several times over. There is therefore a likelihood that it may be called at less than the market, so that your present paper profit would not be realized. It is, of course, an excellent investment stock.

"Baltimore and Ohio is a good common rail which in 1924 earned about $6.50 a share. It pays $5 per share per year, and sells at about 90, which makes a good return. The road is in a prosperous condition. This stock is not rated as high as Chesapeake and Ohio preferred, but there is no great element of risk involved."

The 1925 figures did not happen to be at hand when this was written, but they do not change the general comparison.

WE rarely hesitate to confess our weaknesses. Recently we confessed one or two of them to a friend in New York who asked our advice about a proposed change in capitalization in a company in which he is a shareholder. He sent us circulars explaining the proposition. We read them. We replied:

"It is almost impossible for the average man, including the average financial editor, to judge what the effect will be of a change in capitalization such as that which is proposed. It is a fairly good rule for a stockholder to 'go along' with the management in matters of this kind, involving, as they do, a variety of technical financial considerations, and, if he feels dissatisfied, to sell his stock and get out."

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We invite you to make use of that office while traveling abroad. Have your mail sent there. Go there to rest, to use the telephone, and to obtain information of unusual tours. There is no obligation or charge.

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WANTED—A working housekeeper; two adults; private house, north end of Van Cortlandt Park, one block from Broadway. Good cook, willing, and worthy of liberal wages. 6,888, Outlook.

WANTED, by widow living alone, refined woman as working housekeeper. Must be well and able to cook. Another helper kept. Permanent and attractive home to right person. 6,872, Outlook.

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WANTED—Working housekeeper, Protestant, neat, willing, and obliging. Good health. Best references. Answer 6,862, Outlook.

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AMERICAN, capable, cheerful, desires position with lady as companion or companion-housekeeper. 6,870, Outlook.

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CULTURED, refined, young college woman desires position as traveling companion. Protestant. Excellent references. 6,867, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CULTURED young married woman, capable managing home and servants. Experienced with children. Will assume full responsibility. 6,892, Outlook.

EDUCATED, intelligent young woman. American born, wishes position as working housekeeper for small family of adults or business woman. Excellent cook. References, 6,852, Outlook.

EDUCATED Protestant, traveled, seeks opportunity in congenial home as family member. Share duties, cooking, sewing. Small family or convalescent. New York, suburbs. Write fully. 6,886, Outlook.

ENGLISHWOMAN, university graduate, traveled, well read, seeks position as traveling tutor, companion, or chaperon. Would tour England or Continent. Free June 19. 6,874, Outlook.

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LADY traveling Spain this summer wishes chaperon one or two girls. References exchanged. 6,884, Outlook.

MIDDLE aged woman of education and refinement seeks position as housekeeper to gentleman with one or more children. 6,869, Outlook.

POSITION as companion or housekeeper by American middle aged woman. References exchanged. 6,881, Outlook.

POSITION in Middle West, gentleman's family where experience with children would be appreciated. Charge of maid and house. Used to travel, good shopper, city or country; references. 6,865, Outlook.

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UNIVERSITY graduate, now teaching French, qualified Latin and English, experienced in teaching younger children, accustomed to camp life, desires tutoring or governess position for August or the summer. 6,893, Outlook.

WANTED, by senior about to graduate from Dartmouth, position for the summer as tutor or traveling companion. References. 6,857, Outlook.

WANTED — Position as housemother, school or college. Middle aged, refined, experienced. References. 6,878, Outlook.

YOUNG teacher of modern languages in Southern private school desires position for summer as governess or tutor. Excellent references. 6,879, Outlook.

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TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

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